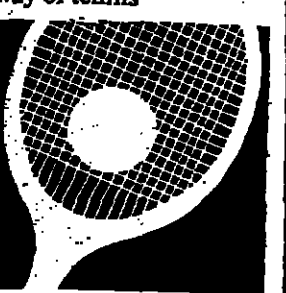


THE TIMES  
Saturday  
Portfolio

The first weekly £20,000 prize  
Anyone for...  
Martin Amis on the American way of tennis



Wimbledon  
Henley and the  
Second Test  
at Lord's  
Night hunter  
The mysterious life of the British owl

£4,000 win for Times reader

man who says he is not at all knowledgeable about stocks and shares has won £4,000 in The Times Portfolio competition.

report, rules and how to play back page. Portfolio list, page 16

Court finds Britain guilty

The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg has found the Government guilty of violating the European Convention on Human Rights by denying prisoners access to their lawyers for internal disciplinary hearings.

German truce

Strike-crippled West Germany could be back to normal by the end of next week, Stuttgart's metal industry chief accepted the 38.5hr compromise and voting over the weekend could settle it nationally.

Todd chosen

Ron Todd was elected last night as the successor to Mr. Joselyn (Moses) Evans as general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Reagan recipe

President Reagan's proposals for closer ties with the Soviet Union were combined with tough talking that reflects the ongoing battle between the idealists and pragmatists in his Administration.

Bonn wrangle

West German Chancellor Kohl's new Economics Minister, Herr Martin Bangemann, as sworn in yesterday, criticism of the choice mounted within the coalition and from businessmen.

Turner sale on

The sale of a £2m Turner painting is to go ahead after the settlement of a High Court quibble between members of the Clark family, children of Lord Clark of Salwood, the art historian who died last year.

Lords inflict savage defeat on Bill to scrap GLC election

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The House of Lords inflicted a savage blow last night to the Government's proposals to cancel May's elections to the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan counties in preparation for their abolition in 1986.

The proposal was defeated at the start of the committee stage debate on the "paving" Bill when an all-party amendment, whose effect would be to allow the elections to go ahead was carried by 191 votes to 143.

The scale of the defeat astonished the Government's supporters and opponents, and shattered the Conservative whips, who this month mounted a massive operation to stave off defeat on the second reading.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, who watched much of the debate, was discussing with his colleagues last night how to react.

The amendment ripped the heart out of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, although the committee stage continued last night.

The Government can abandon the Bill, which would mean that the election would go ahead almost certainly into the referendum on abolition of the councils which ministers have been determined to avoid, or reverse the defeat in the Commons and ask the Lords to think again.

The latter is the more likely, but the opposition parties made it clear last night that on such an important constitutional issue they would be prepared to insist on the change and if necessary precipitate a confrontation with the Commons.

The successful amendment, moved by Lord Elwyn-Jones, former Lord Chancellor, would stop the elections being cancelled until the main Bill abolishing the authorities had been passed by both Houses. That will be next June or July, two months after elections are due.

The Bill, as drafted, had allowed for the cancellation of the elections after the main Bill's second reading in the Commons.

Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, pleading for peers to reject the amendment, announced that it was planned to introduce the abolition Bill in November, with a Commons second-reading in December.

Allowing for full consideration it was unlikely to reach the House of Lords for second reading before April.

He admitted that it would be impossible to complete detailed consideration of the Bill with the thoroughness it deserved in time to cancel the elections.

It is clear that if the Government is to salvage anything it will have to make major concessions. But it cannot be certain that any concession, short of allowing the elections to proceed, will be sufficient to get it through the Lords.

Lord Ponsonby, the Labour Chief Whip in the Lords, said: "The vote against the Government was so substantial that they would be very unwise to defy the decision of this House and try to reverse it in the Commons."

The Government had a majority of 237 to 217 at the second reading stage. It accepted that reproducing anything like that turnout for the committee would be difficult and had offered a concession to discourage Conservative and crossbench peers from backing the all-party amendment.

That would have satisfied some of the constitutional objections by giving both Houses the opportunity to vote again on the cancellation of the elections after the main Bill was given a Commons second reading.

It was not enough. Last night, Conservative peers, whose enthusiasm for the measure was never thought to be greater than that of many senior Conservative opponents in the Commons, were not prepared to turn up again in sufficient numbers to guarantee its passage.

Mr Ken Livingstone, the leader of the GLC, described the vote as an overwhelming victory for democracy. "The message to the Government could not be clearer."

Mr Jenkin said last night that the "paving" Bill would not be withdrawn.

Anger as Cabinet blocks oil 'coup'

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government has taken a calculated gamble with the future of its stock market privatization programme by blocking the international mining group Rio Tinto's attempt to take control of Enterprise Oil, the North Sea oil company.

The decision to stop RTZ's bid for 49 per cent of Enterprise during the company's otherwise disastrous stock market launch on Wednesday was taken by the Cabinet yesterday and announced in the Commons by Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary.

He and other ministers were said to be furious at what they regarded as a manoeuvre by RTZ to defy the Government's stated wishes to see the oil group survive as an independent concern.

But the decision to block RTZ's move caused equal fury and a string of protests from professional investment institutions in the City. They complained that the Government had renege on the terms of the Enterprise share sale adding that the Government would find it almost harder to bring off the series of other big denationalization issues, such as British Telecom, planned for the next three years.

RTZ launched its attempted coup on Wednesday when it submitted applications to buy 49 per cent of the shares in Enterprise while the rest of the City was turning its back on the government-sponsored offer. As the issue proved to be under-subscribed, RTZ could have expected under normal City practice to have received all the shares it had bid for, giving it effective - though not absolute - control of the business.

The Government's decision yesterday, however, was that RTZ's allocation of shares should be cut from 49 per cent to 10 per cent, which would give it little influence over Enterprise's affairs.

The move leaves the professional City institutions, which had agreed to guarantee the proceeds of the flotation a week ago by underwriting the issue, with a much larger chunk of the Enterprise shares than they would have had.

The feeling among many institutions was that the Government had unilaterally decided to change the rules simply because it did not like RTZ's legitimate but provocative coup.

Mr Tom Heyes, chairman of the National Association of Pension Funds, said last night: "If as a matter of expediency."

Continued on back page, col 2

Emotional exchange for PoWs

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

In an emotional and at times macabre ceremony on the Golan Heights, Israel and Syria yesterday exchanged prisoners of war and the bodies of their fallen for the first time in 10 years.

The hand-over provided a much-needed boost for the election campaign of the ruling Likud coalition, but officials were at pains to deny that electoral considerations had played any part. "This was simply the first day on which it could have taken place," said Mr Shmuel Tamir, the chief Israeli negotiator.

The six-hour operation was supervised with precision by the International Red Cross which has been at the heart of the months of mostly written negotiations.

The numbers involved in exchange were as usual wildly disproportionate. Altogether, 291 Syrian POWs and 20 security detainees were set free for six Israelis, who included the three members of the Lebanon Liaison Office captured earlier this year.

The 72 Syrians whose bodies were returned were all killed in the early stages of the Lebanon war. The Israelis received five coffins from the Syrians.

Villagers seized, page 6

Lord Astor, former owner of The Times, dies

By Michael Horsnell

Lord Astor of Hever, former owner of The Times, died yesterday from cancer at his home in Scotland after a short illness. He was 66.

A director of Times Newspapers Holdings until his death, Lord Astor had been admitted to hospital in London about ten days ago when his condition was diagnosed but returned to his home in Tillypronie, Tairland, Aberdeenshire, when it was found to be impossible.

Mr Hugh Astor, his younger brother, said that Lord Astor, who succeeded his father as second baron in 1971, had suffered a peaceful and painless death. Lady Astor was with him when he died. The couple have five children.

Although Lord Astor held a number of City directorships from early post-war days his main interest was in The Times, of which his father had become the predominant owner in 1922.

Gavin Astor became a director of The Times Publishing Company in 1952, and succeeded his father as chairman in 1959. By this time he was the majority owner, his father having given him The Times in 1945. Later he bought the Walter shares also, thus becoming owner of virtually 100 per cent of the shareholding.

Anxious to safeguard the economic future of the newspaper, Gavin Astor reached agreement in 1966 with the first Lord Thomson of Fleet to merge The Times and The Sunday Times in a new company, Times Newspapers Limited. Lord Thomson had 85 per cent and Gavin Astor, who became life president, 15 per cent interest.

When Times Newspapers Limited was taken over by News International in 1981 Lord Astor became a director of Times Newspapers Holding Limited.

Mr Hugh Astor told The Times last night: "My brother was not told he had cancer though I suspect he knew. When I last saw him last Friday he was very cheerful but weak, and surprised at his own weakness."

Tributes were paid to Lord Astor by Lord Thomson of Fleet, former owner of The Times, and Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman and chief executive of News International.

Lord Thomson said: "I am terribly saddened by the passing of Lord Astor. Gavin was a close friend and former associate for whom I had the greatest respect and admiration. A highly coloured man of great personal integrity and warmth, he committed himself completely to those causes in which he believed and to which he gave unstintingly. He was completely in a class by himself and will be sorely missed by his many friends and admirers."

Mr Murdoch said: "Gavin Astor was a man of outstanding integrity. Right up to his death he continued to make a real and significant contribution to the newspaper for which he had a profound love. The Times."

"Changes in ownership had made no difference to the dignity and enthusiasm that he brought to his work as a director. At his very last board meeting he had expressed, in the warmest terms, his delight that The Times was again moving forward."

"Not only has The Times and its staff lost a sincere friend, but the entire newspaper."

Continued on back page, col 4



Broad, surviving his test (Photograph: Norman Lomax)

Broad leads on day of British success

By Our Sports Staff

The British were at play in earnest yesterday, enjoying unexpected success in the Lord's Test match and at Wimbledon. Meanwhile, the royal regatta at Henley began, and Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett were living up to their reputations in Oslo.

Christopher Broad scored 55 in his debut Test innings as England reached 167-2 at the close of the first day's play against West Indies at Lord's.

Broad, Nottinghamshire's opening batsman, put on a first wicket stand of 101 with Fowler, who is 70 not out, before being caught by Dujon off a ball from Marshall.

Virginia Wade, ever Britain's best loved player at Wimbledon, gained a remarkable victory over the No 5 seed, Garrison, of the United States. At 38, Miss Wade seemed grateful for the rain which interrupted the match, recovering her strength to win 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Sue Barker, at one time expected to take over Miss Wade's mantle, disappointed her followers again, losing 7-6, 6-3 to a 15-year-old German, Steffi Graf. However, Jo Durie reached the third round with a convincing 6-1, 6-3 win over an American, Elise Burgin, and Annabel Croft beat Michelle Torres, of the United States, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

At the Bislet athletics meeting in Oslo last night, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett ran the third fastest times in the world this year over 800 metres and 1500 metres respectively.

Coe won his race in 1min 43.84sec, and then Ovett secured victory in the longer race with a time of 3min 34.49sec.

Sport, pages 24-27

Police shoot man at door of bank

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

A man was shot and seriously wounded by police yesterday at the door of a central London bank.

The man, apparently armed, was given several warnings before a police sergeant from the Diplomatic Patrol Group fired at him.

The man was later taken to hospital where he had an emergency operation. His condition was described as stable.

Scotland Yard immediately began an inquiry - another is already under way into the shooting of two men in a north London post office a fortnight ago - but senior officers are confident that the regulations for the use of guns were carried out before the officer fired.

Miss Sheenaz Muazzam, a secretary, was leaving the opticians when she saw a policeman in shirt sleeves darting in and out of the lobby of the bank. She heard him shout "Stephen get away" and then "he got a gun."

As officers arrived Miss Julia Baker, who works in a stationery shop near the bank, saw police clear the street and then heard them call a warning to the man to give up his gun.

'Star Chamber' move could split miners

By Barrie Clements, Labour Reporter

Mr Arthur Scargill is to tighten his grip on the National Union of Mineworkers with new measures to order working miners to join the 16-week-old strike.

Under a proposed rule change, a national and area network of disciplinary committees would have the power to expel any miners or sections of the union who commit "any act which may be detrimental to the interests of the union".

It looks certain to be passed at a shortened annual conference of the union at Sheffield University on July 11 and 12.

The resolution will immeasurably strengthen the militants, and will allow the committees to define the "interests of the union" and, according to moderates - will hasten the break-up of the union.

The seven-strong national disciplinary committee will be presided over by Mr Mick McCabe, the Communist vice-president of the union, who will have a casting vote. A national appeals body will have the final word in such cases. There the president, Mr Scargill, will also have a casting vote.

A motion, drawn up by the national executive, which briefly discussed the matter at its fortnightly meeting in Sheffield yesterday, will also clamp down on members who leak internal documents to the press. The committees will seek to suppress information provided by NUM members such as that on which this article is based.

The annual conference, which will be attended by about 250 delegates, is likely to vote by a majority of about 80 per cent in favour of the new measures.

The moves are seen by moderates as an attempt to stop court actions such as those recently taken by working miners which have resulted in

rudding that the leadership cannot claim that the present strike is an official stoppage. The national executive is promoting a clause in the rules which will allow for the strong central control of the union. It could be argued by militants that the current calls for a national ballot on the strike could be overruled by the committees.

The local miners' leader, who supplied The Times with part of the preliminary agenda for the conference, and would be disciplined under the new rules - said it was now inevitable that the union would break apart.

"Arthur Scargill has set up a Star Chamber. I am for the strike personally, but my members have voted against it, and they will not come out until there is a national ballot."

The motion will be discussed at a pre-conference executive meeting, and there will be considerable pressure on the leadership to change its mind. But executive sources said yesterday that the resolution was unlikely to be materially changed.

The new disciplinary committees, which would be formed within six weeks of the annual conference, would have the power to expel members, branches or areas who have committed "any act (which included any omission), which may be detrimental to the interests of the union".

The body could also, subject to appeal, discipline miners for disclosing "any union document to any outside body or person without authorization from the national officials or area officials of the union".

Under the new rules members or areas could be expelled or suspended. Officials could be removed from office or disqualified.

Coal-steel rift, page 2  
Parliament, page 4

British Steel set to 'fight it out'

From a Correspondent, Harrogate

The vice chairman of the British Steel Corporation Mr Bob Scholey yesterday pledged to step up lorry deliveries of coal and iron ore to Ravenscraig, Scunthorpe and Llanwern, in defiance of attempts by supporters of the miners' strike to block supplies.

He also disclosed that operations to get coke to Orgreave had been a "diversion" designed to distract attention from another supply operation.

He told the steel stockholders' annual conference at Harrogate yesterday: "We intend to maintain our supplies of steel to the home market and we are going to fight this one out."

"We had decided from the word go to meet the demands of the home market, and in May BSC had a larger market share than for a very long time. Since last month, production overall had been cut by 8 per cent, but this has all been taken off exports."

Mr Scholey said the road operation to supply Ravenscraig was now working well and 30,000 tons of coal had been delivered from the Hunterston terminal to Ravenscraig in the last three days.

At Scunthorpe works the normal supply route through Linnham is jointly owned with the National Coal Board, so the BSC used the River Trent to bring boats of 2,000 ton capacity to three wharfs on the Trent.

Continued on back page, col 5

A GENTLEMAN'S AFTER SHAVE CHANEL

Un splash de rigueur

CHANEL

FOR GENTLEMEN



## Law Lords condemn nine-month trial delay

Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The House of Lords yesterday condemned as "little short of scandalous" the case of a prisoner who has been in custody for more than nine months awaiting trial.

The predicament of Mr John Walsh, who is in Brixton Prison awaiting trial on charges of theft, criminal damage, and assault, "urgently demanded a solution," Lord Fraser of Tullybelton said in his judgment yesterday.

During his time in custody the prisoner had been serving a three-month prison sentence on other charges, Lord Fraser said, but had still not been brought to trial on two other sets of charges.

Mr Walsh must be brought to trial on the first set of charges "with the minimum possible delay," Lord Fraser said. He also recommended action to overcome the deadlock created when a warrant for Mr Walsh's arrest was issued after the prison authorities had twice failed to bring him to court, but could not be served because he was in custody.

However, the law lords unanimously dismissed the appeal against the governor of Brixton prison and against the Home Secretary, in which Mr Walsh alleged breach of duty for failing to produce him at court.

The failure, a result of staff shortages, was regrettable, Lord Fraser said, but it was not the fault of the governor or Home Secretary.

Home Office proposals for part-time prisoners would be too expensive and increase the population of full-time jails the Prison Reform Trust said yesterday.

If about 8,000 offenders a year received part-time sentences as considered possible, there would be 2,000 in custody every weekend, which would cost £22.5m a year.

The plan would offer no relief to overcrowded local prisons, the trust says. The Magistrates' Association had welcomed the new sentence as a deterrent for rowdies and fare dodgers.

But the trust argues "it seems likely that the sentence would be used where non-custodial sanctions are now imposed, diverting few if any offenders from full-time prison."

## IRA men win case against UK in Europe rights court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government was found guilty yesterday of violating the European Convention on Human Rights by denying prisoners facing mutiny charges access to lawyers for their internal disciplinary hearings.

In its tenth ruling against the Government, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg also held that there had been a breach of the convention because the decisions of the internal hearings at Albany prison seven years ago were not made public.

The court ordered the Government to pay £13,000 costs and legal expenses to the two former prisoners who brought the case, Mr John Campbell, aged 40 and Father Patrick Fell, aged 43. Their claim for damages was rejected.

The case, which stems from a fight between IRA prisoners and prison officers in September 1976, is a landmark for prisoners' legal rights.

The Home Office has taken steps which will meet some of its obligations arising from the judgment as a result of a High Court case last November, brought by two other Albany prisoners over exactly the same issue of legal representation.

But it will need to consider what, if any, other measures are needed to comply with the court's judgment, and in particular whether the findings of disciplinary hearings before prison boards of visitors should be made public routinely.

Since the High Court case, boards have a duty to consider providing legal advice for prisoners not only for "exceptionally grave" offences, such as mutiny, but also for the less serious categories.

There are strict criteria by which they must make their decision, such as the gravity of the charge and potential penalty, with the presumption that legal advice will be provided.

Yesterday's judgment came after the case wended its way first through the European Commission, which also found against the Government, and on to the court. It arose from a protest by six IRA prisoners.

Both Father Fell and Mr

## Bank robber shot by a camera jailed again



Cash demand: One hour after robbing the Clydesdale Bank of £23,767, William Varey was astonished to be arrested on the M6, complete with money and loaded shotgun. But a hidden security camera in the bank in Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway, had recorded Varey's every move.

Yesterday, Varey, aged 35, was jailed for 14 years by the High Court in Edinburgh after admitting assault and robbery on May 23.

Lord Wheatley was shown a book of 29 black and white photographs showing a step-by-step account of the hold-up. In 1976, Varey was jailed for 14 years for taking part in armed raids on two Edinburgh banks. At the time he was a deserter from the Scots Guards. He was released on licence in March, 1980, after which he joined the French Foreign Legion.

## Anatomy of RTZ's Enterprise Oil bid

### The shares coup that stunned ministers

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Rio Tinto Zinc's coup in bid for half of Enterprise Oil was planned in great secrecy and at great speed. The decision to commit about £200m to buying shares in the newly-privatized company was first discussed only 48 hours before Wednesday's share issue.

The credit for plotting the move that was widely praised for its boldness, even after the Commons statement by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, appears to lie mainly with the merchant bank, N. M. Rothschild.

It was Rothschild which suggested to RTZ's management on Monday morning that a raid on Enterprise's shares might have a chance of success. The final details of the strategy which depended on complete secrecy, were settled at a meeting between the bank and RTZ's chief executive, Sir Alastair Frame, on Tuesday afternoon.

By that time it had become clear that the Government's issue of shares in Enterprise was likely to prove a flop with City investment institutions. The fall in the stock market, coupled with renewed fears of a fall in oil prices, had led many institutions to conclude that there was little point in subscribing for the 212 million shares on offer at a minimum of 185p each.

Under the underwriting mechanism which is used for most big share issues of this kind, many institutions had no point in applying for shares, when they were already booked to receive shares under the underwriting procedure.

The brilliance of RTZ's move was that it saw the opportunity to pick up a dominant stake in Enterprise more cheaply than it could have done with a conventional takeover approach after Enterprise had been privatized.

Acting on Rothschild's advice, RTZ arranged for a

number of large but separate applications for shares by nominee companies - whose links with RTZ could not be traced.

RTZ applied for no shares in its own name. The applications were all for different quantities at different prices. Because the Government had opted for a sale by tender - under which investors bid whatever price they think the shares are worth, rather than a price set by the vendor - RTZ was able to disguise its intentions.

It was only, according to most accounts, when RTZ owned up to having submitted applications for 49 per cent of the shares that the Government found out what was afoot. The message was conveyed personally to Mr Walker by Sir Alastair around lunchtime on Wednesday.

Mr Walker and his fellow ministers were clearly taken aback by the move, which they interpreted as a direct challenge to their repeated wishes that Enterprise should - for the first few years of its life - operate as an independent company. One MP described ministers as "shell-shocked".

Mr Walker's response yesterday follows a series of hasty meetings between him and his civil servants and the company. The decision to limit any single shareholder's holding in Enterprise to 10 per cent is clearly a rebuttal to RTZ, but carries the risk of causing enormous upset in the City.

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## TGWU election

### Tough left-winger to lead biggest union

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The election of Mr Ron Todd as general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union has ensured that Britain's largest union will continue to be the standard-bearer of the left in the labour movement.

Mr Todd, aged 57, will lead the union into the next decade in very much the same style as Mr Mosyn (Moss) Evans whom he succeeds in July next year.

The union's present national organizer, in fourth place in the hierarchy, Mr Todd is best known as the chief negotiator at Ford. For the next year, as he works in tandem with Mr Evans, he will be drawn slowly into the highest echelons of the union movement.

His victory in winning the £20,000-a-year job is also a victory for the union machine, in which the Communist Party plays a significant role and which worked hard to secure a Todd victory.

Mr Todd is a passionate supporter of unilateral nuclear disarmament and has also said that he intends to improve the union's organization and make the leadership more accessible to the 1,500,000 members through computerized information systems.

Ministers are ready to accept postal ballots

Ministers are now prepared to accept the need for postal ballots for union elections after last week's Lords defeat on the Trade Union Bill (our Political Correspondent writes).

However, they are considering ways of refining last week's amendment, successfully proposed by Lord Beloff, under which voting papers would be sent to all union members registered on a central union roll.

Ministers are agreed that wherever possible union members should be allowed to cast their votes away from the pressure and distractions of the workplace. Nevertheless, it is felt that some union leaders might attempt to frustrate the law if they were required to compile a central list of names and addresses of members eligible to vote in union ballots.



Mr Todd: Collector of Victoriana.

But his main task will be to try to reestablish the union's influence with the rest of the movement. It has lost 500,000 members in five years, and some of the stature that flowed from Mr Jack Jones's forceful personality.

In attempting organizational reforms he can expect the support of the left-controlled executive council and will continue to see his role as being a servant of the executive rather than a dominating influence.

He is an avid collector of fossils and Victoriana and his tough exterior conceals a man of strong emotions.

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## Duplication by NHS 'wasteful'

Health authorities should collaborate with the private sector to avoid wasteful duplication of facilities, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, told a conference organized by the Royal Institute of Public Administration yesterday.

Allocations were made as though the private sector did not exist.

Earlier he had criticized Worthing District Health Authority for arguing that it was desperately short of facilities for old people when the district had 1,000 beds in private nursing homes and hospitals.

Mr Clarke said that Worthing should not expect to duplicate every part of the private sector. To do that would mean more facilities were provided than were needed. The distribution of NHS funds should be determined by patient needs.

An estimated 300 people die each year from kidney failure because of a shortage of kidney units, and staff a delegation of rural specialists and MPs told Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Health, yesterday.

Mr Patten was told that the Government's target figure for kidney patients was nowhere near high enough. Only 1,846 of the 3,500 people who contracted renal failure last year were treated.

That represented 33 per cent of the population. The Government's target for 1987/8 is 40 patients a million.

Research has made "fundamental discoveries" into the cause of cot deaths have been told that their funds have been withdrawn.

Studies at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, are now threatened, Dr Colin Morley, leader of the unit, said yesterday.

The Medical Research Council has withdrawn its support because it has been told to save £3m by the Government, Dr Morley said.

A new treatment using radioactive "magic bullets" targeted on tumours has been successfully used on patients at Hammersmith Hospital to kill off cancer cells. The "bullets" are antibodies extracted from mice which home in on cancer cells.

He believed that whoever hid the overall must have known they were contaminated.

A BNF official said the discovery coincided with an incident on Friday when a process worker discovered that his overalls had been contaminated.

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## Rudder fault found in carriers

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Fresh problems have emerged in Britain's two Invincible class aircraft carriers.

Bolts securing the twin rudders both on HMS Invincible and HMS Illustrious had to be renewed after defects, had been found while Invincible was in dry-dock at Devonport, near Plymouth.

The Ministry of Defence, confirming that the repairs had been carried out, said it was possible that the defect arose from incorrect installation, and that there was no evidence of a design fault. The third ship in the Invincible class, HMS Ark Royal, which is now fitting out on Tyne, had been examined but without any problem being revealed.

After the discovery of the defect in Invincible it is understood that an under-water examination of Illustrious was carried out while she was at Portsmouth, where repairs were carried out. She sailed again last Monday and the ministry said she was now fully operational.

Last autumn Illustrious had to withdraw from a Nato exercise in the eastern Mediterranean with a defective lift. Invincible had to return home early this spring from a tour of the Far East when worn bearings produced problems in a propeller shaft.

Invincible entered dock at Devonport in April and is due to return to service next month with the damaged propeller shaft and the defective rudder bolts having been replaced.

The road haulage operation through the miners' picket lines outside the Ravenscraig steelworks near Motherwell in Scotland was extended yesterday to include supplies of iron ore as well as coal.

The extension followed the decision by the train drivers of Aslef to support the miners' strike by refusing to drive the five, or six trains a day, loaded

with iron ore into the works past picket lines.

As the divisions between steelworkers and miners widened yesterday, the Ravenscraig men told their management, the British Steel Corporation, that they were prepared to handle coal, coke or iron ore at the plant however it arrived in their efforts to safeguard the two coking ovens at Ravenscraig, and the steel plant's customers.

Mr Scargill said yesterday that ISTC members had brought the iron ore blockade upon themselves by accepting fuel driven into their plants by "blackleg" transport workers.

Mr Tom Brennan, union convenor at Ravenscraig, said he was extremely disappointed at the decision by Aslef.

British Rail confirmed last night that no ore trains had gone into Ravenscraig since noon yesterday following the appeal by the National Union of Mineworkers. Some men had been sent home for refusing to make deliveries to the steel plant.

The shortage of iron ore and fuel at British Steel's Llanwern plant worsened yesterday as more rail crews refused to take deliveries across miners' picket lines.

Two early trainloads which should have left British Steel's plant at Port Talbot were cancelled, and British Rail sent home the crews.

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday unanimously called for the immediate dismissal of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman of the National Coal Board.

## More conflict feared over coal-steel rift

By Our Labour Staff

On the eve of a meeting with steelmen's leaders, Mr Arthur Scargill said yesterday that he was prepared to allow sufficient coke and coal though to steel plants to ensure safety and maintenance.

But he will tell Mr William Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, today that his union will not tolerate the production of finished steel.

Mr Scargill said that he wanted an agreement with the ISTC after a wide rift between the two unions.

The pitmen's leaders, said that in 1980 during a 13-week strike by steelworkers "not one bar of steel went into the pits".

Members of the NUM had been sent home and vital work in the collieries went uncompleted. He was now looking for similar support from them.

The meeting between Mr Sims and Mr Scargill is scheduled to take place at TUC headquarters in London today and will be followed by another executive meeting of the 'mineworkers' union.

Today's talks are not expected to resolve the inter-union dispute and further conflict outside steel plants is expected to develop this week.

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## Child too upset to enter flat after burglary, survey of victims says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A child aged four who discovered a burglary when returning home alone from nursery school was so upset she would not re-enter the flat, the National Association of Victims' Support Scheme said in its annual report yesterday.

After another case of burglary, an older child refused to go to school. Insecurity can lead to children wishing to stay at home in case things go wrong while they are away, the report said.

Four months after leaving hospital after violent injuries, a girl in St Albans was still unable to go out alone in case her father needed help.

A volunteer found a woman, aged 21, was recovering from being robbed at knifepoint but her badly shaken mother became upset every time the victim left the house.

Miss Helen Reeves, the association's director, reports that schemes now provide a service in 194 areas. During 1983, 65,253 victims and their

families were offered help. The number of people working voluntarily for victims has risen to 4,045, an increase of 39 per cent in the past year.

Miss Reeves says: "In human terms these studies are indicating a new dimension in the problems facing victims of crime. They are having to cope not only with the shock of the events but also with a belief that no one is concerned about their feelings."

A crime is an important event for most people but all too often they do not know the final outcome and do not feel able to let their worries be known. The crime has become public property and victims feel they are left to cope with the consequences alone. Some lose faith in all the agencies which exist to protect them.

The association has for the first time surveyed types of crime referred to local schemes. The sample shows that 75.5 per cent of the total is burglary, which includes all thefts from

private dwellings; 12.4 per cent is other property offences, including theft from the person not involving violence, criminal damage and then of other private property; 9.8 per cent is violence, which includes robbery with violence, assault, sexual offence and homicide; and 2.3 per cent represents referrals other than crime which cover a wide range of personal distress including road traffic accidents, sudden deaths and other crimes.

The report said that the value of the volunteer as a stranger prepared to listen to any outburst is illustrated by the case of a couple in their early 30s with a six-month-old baby, who suffered distress after a burglary.

In addition to the property stolen the baby's clothes were strewn around the mother felt unable to touch or use them. The couple feared the burglars had their telephone number as they began to receive phantom calls.



Brave brother: Gareth Morgan, aged five, who rescued his sister Cara, aged 18 months, from their 2ft-deep garden swimming pool in Redditch, near Birmingham, on Wednesday. He has been recommended for a life-saving award. Gareth, a pupil at St Luke's Primary School, hit Cara on the back until she was breathing again.

## Vets urge a £5 fee for dog licences

By John Young

The dog licence fee should be raised to £5 from the present 37p and the revenue used to finance a new local authority dog warden service, the British Veterinary Association said yesterday.

In a memorandum that could well form the basis for early legislation, the association says that the law relating to dogs should be consolidated into a single Act.

Apart from guide dogs for the blind and hearing dogs for the deaf, there should be no exemptions from the licence fee, it says. It should be a legal requirement to obtain a licence before owning a dog, and an offence to sell or give a dog to an unlicensed person. Children under 16 should not be issued

with licences. Every dog should be identified, either by a tattoo or a collar bearing a tag. Wardens would be empowered to obtain information on ownership and to inspect licences.

Mr Neal King, the association's senior vice-president, said yesterday that the annual licence amounted to £750,000, and cost £3,750,000 to collect.

Possible alternatives were to abandon licences altogether, which could lead to disaster if rabies ever got into Britain, or to set the licence fee at a new arbitrary figure with no commitment to use the money for improving controls. The association would oppose either step. It favoured a moderate fee in return for a warden scheme.

## Doubt over home sale package

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Solicitors have cast doubt at the claims of a cut-price conveyancing firm, HomeX, that it can provide a full legal conveyancing package at about 40 per cent below average solicitors' charges.

Solicitors' charges vary considerably, but the Law Society, which represents about 44,000 practising solicitors, says that on average the cost of conveyancing is between .75 and 1 per cent of the price of the property.

In claiming that its charges substantially undercut those of solicitors, HomeX offers comparative examples based on a 1 per cent charge by the solicitor, common in the London area.

For the sale of a £40,000 house, HomeX says that the solicitor's charge would be £480, made up of £400 plus £60 VAT plus about £20 disbursements.

For house buyers, HomeX charges an administration fee of £57.50 and 0.55 per cent of the sale price (with an extra 0.05 per cent, for unregistered land). The total on a £40,000 house would be £277.50.

For house buyers, HomeX charges the registration fee of £57.50 plus 0.65 per cent of the house price (0.05 per cent extra for unregistered land), making £317.50. HomeX's putative average for a solicitor is £515, made up of the same 1 per cent basic charge plus value added tax and slightly higher disbursements.

Mr Ian Jefferson, a solicitor who is a joint partner in HomeX, admits: "I have no doubt at all that there are firms of solicitors that do not charge 1 per cent, but I can also produce a file of solicitors' bills which support the basis of the comparative costs."

An earlier report in the *Times* provoked a flood of evidence from solicitors showing that they are cheaper than the average quoted, and in some cases cheaper than HomeX. One solicitor in Gloucestershire charges, for the £40,000 house £350 for a sale and £375 for a purchase, both plus value added tax and disbursements, while another solicitor in the same area charges an extra £25 for a purchase.

The Law Society believes that solicitors' charges, in real terms, have been reduced by about 13 per cent because of increasing competition in the last 10 years.

● The public will suffer and many lawyers in private practice will be put out of business if the Government presses ahead with plans to end Scottish solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing.

## Police build riot training town

By Stewart Tessler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard is building a five-acre mock-up of a section of city streets, complete with houses, shops, and offices, for riot training.

The complex is being built at one of the Metropolitan Police's training grounds, at Hounslow, west London, near Heathrow airport. When it is completed late next year senior officers believe it will be the most advanced and largest practice ground of its kind.

Based on an idea developed by the army to train soldiers for the 'streets' of Belfast and Londonderry, the complex will try to present all the types of problem officers might find in a riot.

At the centre of the complex

is a main road of about 250 yards. Along the road builders will construct three dimensional imitations of a bank and shops, interspersed with concrete facades portraying other buildings.

A row of terrace houses, garages, a railway arch, and other buildings, will be built on side roads. A sound system will simulate the noise of a riot.

The layout will also include a "tactical training block" to provide specialist situations such as the holding of hostages or a siege.

Up to 5,000 London officers receive specialist riot training four days a year. The complex will be used to test them and

their commanders. Television cameras will monitor exercises from a control tower.

The site will be used by officers and it has been designed so that specialist groups such as the diplomatic patrol group can hold their training exercises.

It has taken builders nine months to lay the foundations of more than a dozen streets, alleys, and service areas for the complex. The building of the structures will start next month.

The last stage of the construction will involve building the two-storey control tower and the elaborate television system, with 32 closed-circuit cameras, which will allow the recording of exercises.

## Car-price plan 'puts jobs at risk'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

European Economic Community proposals to force manufacturers to bring car prices into line throughout Europe could lead to a loss of up to three million jobs and do irreparable damage to an already weakened car industry, it was claimed yesterday.

In the most controversial report yet published on the Commission's proposals, Professor Krish Bhaskar and his motor industry research unit at the University of East Anglia, said that Austin Rover could be devastated just when it was emerging from painful years of reorganization.

With car prices in Britain more than 20 per cent higher than in some EEC countries, they would have to be cut savagely to comply with the proposed 12 per cent maximum variation between countries. That is the ceiling on the difference in retail prices suggested by the commission.

On the basis of Professor Bhaskar's estimate that a 1 per cent cut in prices would cost £1.2m, a 5 per cent cut would send it into a deficit of more than £100m, compared with last year's profit of £2m.

The report said that the days of large profits appear to be over for European car companies. Falling revenues and a high cost base meant that manufacturers were relieved if they managed to break even.

Unless the regulation was amended, some manufacturers would choose to close plants in high-cost countries and switch production to more favourable sites, the report said.

Professor Bhaskar, a prolific author of motor industry reports, believed that there was a compromise. He wanted to see a nine-year transition period during which the Commission would redouble its efforts to harmonize the widely differing economic and fiscal policies of member states that made common pricing impossible today.

The Consumers' Association, which has taken a leading part in the campaign to end manufacturers' restrictions on fair pricing across boundaries, said last night: "It is time the Commission showed it is not just a manufacturers' club and enforced the free and fair competitive trading it is sworn to uphold."

Car Pricing in Europe (Ronald Sewell & Associates, 1 Queen's Square, Bath: £30).

Motoring, page 29

## Gaming law charge over raffle of mansion

A millionaire gambler who raffled his Georgian Mansion home in the Irish Republic this year has been charged with contravening the republic's gaming laws.

Mr Barney Curley organized a lottery to dispose of his £1.5m mansion and 377 acres at Middleton Park, near Mullingar, Co Westmeath. The winning ticket was drawn on behalf of a syndicate of six, including a Tewkesbury man, who paid £175 for the ticket, one of 9,000 sold.

Mr Curley was charged yesterday at Kildare District Court in Co Westmeath with unlawfully promoting a lottery contrary to the Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1956.

Under that act it is illegal to promote a lottery for purposes other than charity. Also charged was Mr Michael O'Hehir, Irish sports commentator, who pulled the winning ticket from the drum in the raffle. Three men were also charged with unlawfully selling tickets for use in the lottery. Legal sources say that despite the charges, the syndicate will be able to keep the estate.

## Gold coin fraud sentences cut

Two men involved in a £3m gold coins fraud had their sentences reduced in the Court of Appeal yesterday because they had been charged under the wrong law.

Sentences on Gordon Campbell Turner, of Swiss Cottage, London, were cut from seven years to four, and one on Wilfred Haydn Rees, of Wembley, from 30 months to two years, after the court substituted convictions under the Customs and Excise Act for common law convictions of conspiracy to defraud.

## Family of dead girl drunk

Nine relatives of Mary Brown, aged two, who was killed in a road accident on Saturday in Buckinghamshire, were given a three-month conditional discharge yesterday by High Wycombe magistrates after admitting being drunk and disorderly.

Some of the gypsies, from High Heavens Camp, Booker, High Wycombe, were lying by the roadside on Tuesday, others were creating a disturbance at a shop and garage nearby.

## Oxford's old debt settled

The Treasury, after 775 years, has settled a debt for death and damage caused by Oxford people in 1209.

The Government has been paying £3.08 a year compensation to Oxford University after people in the city hanged the students for helping a student to murder his mistress. Now the university has accepted a one-off payment of £33.08 in settlement.

## Poles undercut fruit growers

Britain's strawberry industry could go out of business, growers said yesterday. Mr Tom Bliss, chairman of Wisbech Strawberry Growers' Association, said that his members were being undercut by the Poles and that the whole trade was in turmoil.

As picking started on the crop, worth £2.5m, he said: "If we halved our prices tomorrow the Poles would still undercut us by £20 a ton. They have an immense foreign debt and must earn currency."

## Medical record

Mr Joe Ascough, who has had 323 throat operations in 48 years, is set for a place in the *Guinness Book of Records*. Mr Ascough, aged 49, of Baslow Drive, Lenton Abbey, Nottingham, is due to go into hospital soon for more surgery. The present record holder is an American who underwent 112 operations in 64 years.

## Telling jury face clash of evidence

The judge in the headless corpse trial yesterday told jurors they might see in the bizarre story of the killing a "variation on a not unknown theme". They might think it was a story of an ill-matched couple of love alternating with intense hatred, and of killing. Mr Justice Sheldon said at Exeter Crown Court.

In his summing up to the jury he said that they must put aside their emotions and dispassionately consider the evidence. It was part of their task to decide between the conflicting views of leading psychiatrists in considering whether Michael Telling's defence of diminished responsibility should succeed or not.

The judge began his summing up at the start of the eighth day of the trial of Telling, aged 34, of Lambourne House, Radnage, near West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. Telling denies murdering his bisexual wife Monica, aged 27, in March last year.

The crown has rejected his plea of guilty of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility. Telling is alleged to have shot his bride of 17 months three times in the lining room of their home.

The judge said there had been evidence from three distinguished psychiatrists but he reminded the jury that psychiatric medicine was not a precise science and there were conflicting views. It was for a jury to decide which view it preferred.

There was no dispute that Telling killed his wife nor - but for the defence that he put up - that he would be guilty of murder.

The hearing continues today.



Lord Soper: "jollying it along."

## Soper plan for joint ministry

Lord Soper, aged 81, the doyen of Methodist preachers, said yesterday that he had once sought ordination as an Anglican priest while continuing as a Methodist minister (Clifford Longley writes).

The scheme founded on the unwillingness of the Bishop of London, then Dr Robert Stopford, to give it his blessing. It was 20 years ago, but "the great disappointment of my life", Lord Soper said. "At that time Anglican-Methodist unity was a real possibility, and the idea of his operating as a cleavage of both denominations at once was devised 'to jolly it along'. The scheme is to be discussed in a book on the history of Methodism to be published shortly."

## By-pass opens

A by-pass for the A47 trunk road on the Cambridgeshire-Norfolk boundary at Wisbech and West Watton Highway was opened yesterday, three months ahead of schedule. The six miles of carriageway cost £4.5m.

## Winter toll worries insurers

By Our Property Correspondent

The British Insurance Association is to investigate whether premiums on property should be increased because of increasing claims for weather damage.

Property damage last winter resulted in an extra £175m in payments of claims, mainly after storm damage in Scotland and the north of England. By the end of January, damage was estimated at £70m, but severe conditions later in the winter and in early spring more than doubled the total.

The previous winter was not so severe, and weather damage claims did not feature separately in costs for 1982-83, but in 1981-82, the bad winter cost insurers £250m.

## SAS inquiry to reopen

The Department of the Environment is to reopen a public inquiry into a plan by the Special Air Service Regiment (SAS) to extend its training area near Hereford after a complaint was made to the National Council for Civil Liberties.

The inquiry had been closed early because of a misunderstanding, the department said.

## Downtown tops the ratings

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Belfast's Downtown Radio is the most popular of Britain's commercial radio stations, according to listening figures just released.

The eight-year-old Northern Ireland station has consistently topped commercial radio audience charts, and the most recent figures say that 57 per cent of the population in its area tune into Downtown each week.

A measure of Downtown's popularity can be gauged by comparing figures from London's two commercial stations, Capital and LBC, which between them reach 49 per cent of the capital's population.

Downtown has won a loyal audience against strong competition by its insistence on putting hard news among its priorities.

Mr Ivan Timman, Downtown's managing director, said: "We have very much developed on the basis of music, news, and information services. The station's news policy has given it several scoops and the province's troubles have in consequence, made it the automatic listening choice of local residents and visiting journalists who want to know what is happening."

## Warning over 'virus' of cut-price air fares

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The new £49 air fare between London and Amsterdam, due to come into effect this weekend, could "spread like a virus throughout Europe" the 20-nation Association of European Airlines said yesterday.

But Mr Karl-Heinz Neumeister, its secretary-general, issued a warning that greater liberalization of air travel in Europe could end in a high-priced cartel with subsidization of unwanted capacity.

Free competition among airlines, as advocated by Britain and The Netherlands, while seeking to achieve liberalization

within a common market, could result, like steel and agriculture, in a capacity cartel with less efficient producers subsidized by higher value-added tax charges, Mr Neumeister said.

● Suggestions that the Anglo-Dutch airline agreement, which approved the £49 fare between London and Amsterdam, would lead to a widespread reduction of European air fares were dismissed in Belfast yesterday by Mr Michael Bishop, executive of British Midland Airways (our Belfast correspondent writes).

## Resort boom adds to record tourist year

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A record tourist year for Britain was forecast yesterday by the British Tourist Authority as overseas visitors in April leapt to 1.9 million, an increase of 16 per cent on last year's total.

At the same time, an English Tourist Board survey of resorts showed that almost all the main ones were expecting a better summer season than last year, which is known to have been a record for domestic tourism.

But the board's survey showed that cancellations are

coming in from mining areas to resorts such as Scarborough, Skegness, Blackpool, and Great Yarmouth.

The board's monitoring of resorts showed Poole, Dorset, with summer self-catering accommodation almost totally booked.

Overseas visitors in the first months of this year numbered 3.4 million, an increase of 12 per cent on the corresponding period last year. They spent an estimated £990m.

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NISSAN







# Arrest of revolutionary hero puts Portugal's security Bill in jeopardy

The controversial detention of Lieutenant Colonel Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, still one of the popular figures of the April 1974 revolution, has upset the Portuguese Government's aim to establish swiftly and quietly an intelligence agency to combat international and domestic terrorism.

No such agency has existed in Portugal since the Salazar regime's secret police, the Pide, was swept away by the revolution. Two acts of international terrorism last year brought home to the Portuguese the need for one - the assassination of a leading Palestine Liberation Organization official at the hotel where the Socialist International was meeting, and an Armenian assault on the Turkish Embassy - as well as a rash of bank robberies and left-wing killings of Portuguese businessmen.

The Government of Dr Mario Soares had to act, and Parliament last month agreed in principle to an agency responsible to the Prime Minister.

But now, with "Otelo", as everyone still calls him, detained in Caxias outside Lisbon, the very jail the Pide once used, together with a group of alleged urban guerrillas which the police claim he leads, things have gone awry.

The Government's Internal Security and Civil Protection

Bill faces tough treatment before Parliament rises for the summer recess. A leading socialist former minister has already promised to propose amendments to police powers to search homes, detain suspects and tap telephones without getting a magistrate's warrant beforehand.

Dr Soares, embarrassingly on an official visit to Japan when the Justice Minister ordered the police to carry out a nationwide swoop, says he feels "personally hurt" by the arrest of the 47-year-old colonel with extreme left-wing views. But a democratic Government must respect the courts' moves, he said.

The man in the hot seat is Senator Rui Machete, the 44-year-old Socialist Democrat Justice Minister and an expert in administrative law. He has both to defend the police action and answer the critics who argue that the swoop demonstrates that Portugal does not need more legislation but perhaps more efficient police.

"It is better to act first," the minister told *The Times*. A telephone tap on suspects, for instance, could become known by others if a magistrate's orders were required beforehand, instead of afterwards as the Bill proposed.

"This kind of legislation always has some risks. Intelligence gathering is a risky activity, but it is also a necessity," Senator Machete said, indicating the Government's willingness to consider amendments to improve the text.

But he emphasized that Portugal's 1976 democratic constitution bore the scars of the Salazar experience, and that Portugal must catch up on the lessons of German and Italian answers to terrorism.

Meanwhile, as "Otelo" stays incommunicado for up to 20 days on a magistrate order, the head of Lisbon's Bar Council has protested to the Justice Minister that, when a lawyer went to see the colonel in Caxias, a police inspector was present throughout. That contravened the constitution, he said.

Even if the Bill gets through Parliament and is signed into law by President Eanes, its provisions can be contested before the Constitutional Court.

Expresso the weekly of Senator Francisco into Balsemão, the former Socialist democratic Prime Minister, has weighed in with an editorial arguing that, if the courts do not convict those now arrested, the Government will have proved itself incapable of combating terrorism.

# Spandau marked for destruction when Hess dies



Britain has secret plans to pull down Spandau Prison (above) within 48 hours of the death of its only prisoner, Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy.

Military sources in West Berlin say the bulldozers will destroy the crumbling prison as soon as the four doctors who attend the prisoner, who is now aged 90, confirm he has died.

The aim is to prevent any display of sympathy by neo-nazis. Hess will be cremated after his death and his ashes scattered, to leave no grave as a rallying point and a British

forces Naafi complex will be built on the site.

Hess has been a prisoner of the Allies since he fled to Scotland in 1941. He has been the sole inmate at Spandau for the last 18 years.

One observation post is said to be haunted. A British soldier has shot at a ghost he claimed he saw. One night a French guard inexplicably leapt to his death from the same post.

Hess, who is reported to be looking well, spends much of his time reading. All guards are instructed not to speak to him.

# France presses for quick Lomé Convention deal

France is putting pressure on the 734 delegates attending negotiations between the 10 EEC countries and their 64 African, Caribbean and Pacific Convention.

A long, hard negotiating session was opened in Luxembourg yesterday by M Claude Cheysson, the French External Relations Minister who masterminded the original Lomé Convention in 1975.

M Cheysson was therefore

particularly anxious to clear away as many as possible of the remaining difficulties still preventing agreement on the third convention, scheduled to come into force next February. He hoped this would be a last jewel in the crown of the current French EEC presidency, which comes to an end tomorrow.

Arguments to be settled include how much trade access the ACP countries should have to EEC markets.

# Turner axe trims the Cabinet

From John Best, Ottawa

Sweeping Cabinet changes are being made as Mr John Turner prepares for his swearing-in as Canada's new Prime Minister tomorrow.

Mr Allan MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and veteran Minister for External Affairs, is one of four ministers who have already announced they are leaving.

A number of others will undoubtedly be nudged aside as Mr Turner seeks to reduce the Cabinet from 35 members - to which it grew under his predecessor, Mr Pierre Trudeau - to about 27. The new line-up will be made public tomorrow.

Mr MacEachen, aged 62, told a press conference in his home province of Nova Scotia on Wednesday that he had lost his taste for politics now that his long-time leader, Mr Trudeau, was leaving office.

He said he could have a job in Mr Turner's Cabinet if he had wished. But two other ministers, both unsuccessful contenders against Mr Turner in the recent Liberal Party leadership race, have been told there is no place for them in the new lineup. They are Mr John Munro, Minister of Northern Affairs, and Mr Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture.

Much speculation surrounds the future of Mr Jean Chretien, Minister of Energy, who ran second to Mr Turner at the leadership convention and who the Prime Minister-designate would like to keep in the Cabinet.

# Economics Minister sworn in Kohl moves swiftly to mend coalition

Herr Martin Bangemann, the new minister of Economics was sworn in by Parliament yesterday morning as Chancellor Helmut Kohl moved swiftly to limit the damage to his coalition Government caused by the resignation of Count Otto Lambsdorff.

The 49-year-old former Euro-PM was appointed officially on Wednesday evening, less than 24 hours after Count Lambsdorff resigned after being told he would be sent for trial on corruption charges.

The speed of the appointment was strongly criticized by the Chancellor's main coalition partner, The Bavarian-based Christian Social Union, which said he should have waited until its leader, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, was available again after the death of his wife.

Herr Theo Waigel, the CSU parliamentary floor leader, said Herr Strauss had a claim to a Cabinet post himself, and the party has apparently accepted Herr Bangemann only on condition that there is a full-scale Cabinet reshuffle after the summer recess. Observers predict that Herr Strauss will renew his long-standing claim to be Foreign Minister in place of Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose weakened position as leader of the Free Democrats (FDP) will make it very hard for Herr Kohl to resist any such claim by Herr Strauss.

Questions have been asked

inside the Government and in business circles about the competence of Herr Bangemann, who is not a familiar name to West German voters nor a member of the Bundestag - an unusual situation, possible under the constitution but with few precedents.

Herr Bangemann has admitted he knows little about economics, but has said, in contrast to Count Lambsdorff, that he wants better cooperation with the unions. This will be important at the present time of industrial conflict.

However, businessmen and commentators said the expertise of Count Lambsdorff, who was minister of Economics for seven years under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Herr Kohl, would be sorely missed.

Herr Bangemann was one of the first FDP members to advocate a coalition with the Christian Democrats when the party was still in government with the Social Democrats. There are strong indications that he will be named as party chairman when Herr Genscher steps down, and that this might come sooner than expected.

The FDP executive is meeting on July 9 to decide when Herr Genscher should go. Once he has lost his party post, it will be hard for him to remain Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor in view of the FDP's dwindling electoral support compared with the CSU.

# Banda lifts death threat on couple

By Henry Stanhope

Diplomatic Correspondent

Last year's death sentences passed on Mr. Orton Chirwa Q.C. (right) and his wife Vera, leaders of the opposition in Malawi, have been commuted to life imprisonment on the orders of President Hastings Banda, it was learnt in London last night.

The news was immediately welcomed by the Foreign Office as a "humanitarian gesture" and by Amnesty International, who have led a campaigning to free the veteran politician and his lawyer wife since they were convicted of treason in May 1983.

But Amnesty also renewed the appeal for their release from jail and pointed to the



solitary confinement, cramped conditions and had food that their son Fumubani Chirwa endured for two years in Malawi, without being brought to trial, before his recent release.

Fumubani Chirwa and Amnesty had been planning a fresh appeal on the Chirwas behalf.

# Walesa refuses to quit Solidarity leadership

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland's leading Marxist philosopher was expelled yesterday from the Communist Party, accused of undermining its unity and breaking ranks on many key points of the ideological creed. Professor Adam Schaff, who is on record as saying that General Jaruzelski should receive the Nobel Peace Prize for declaring martial law, has been an outspoken critic of the communist regime in Poland.

The Central Control Commission of the party announced yesterday that Professor Schaff, aged 71, had ignored a previous warning and violated fundamental party doctrine by publicizing internal disputes.

In an interview with a Western magazine, Professor Schaff said recently that the Communist Party should have

been dissolved after the declaration of martial law and then gradually rebuilt.

The real Nobel Peace Prize winner, Mr Lech Walesa, told *The Times* yesterday that he would stand as the *De Facto*, but officially ignored leader of Solidarity. Before local council elections, he stated that he might consider stepping down if the results showed a lack of support.

Mr Walesa said yesterday: "I will keep my present position, and in fact will step up my efforts to put into practice the agreements of August, 1980 (which gave birth to Solidarity)... I will serve my homeland with all the peaceful means at my disposal. When the children of August, 1980, are free, then I will put my position at their disposal."

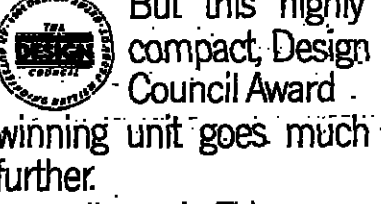
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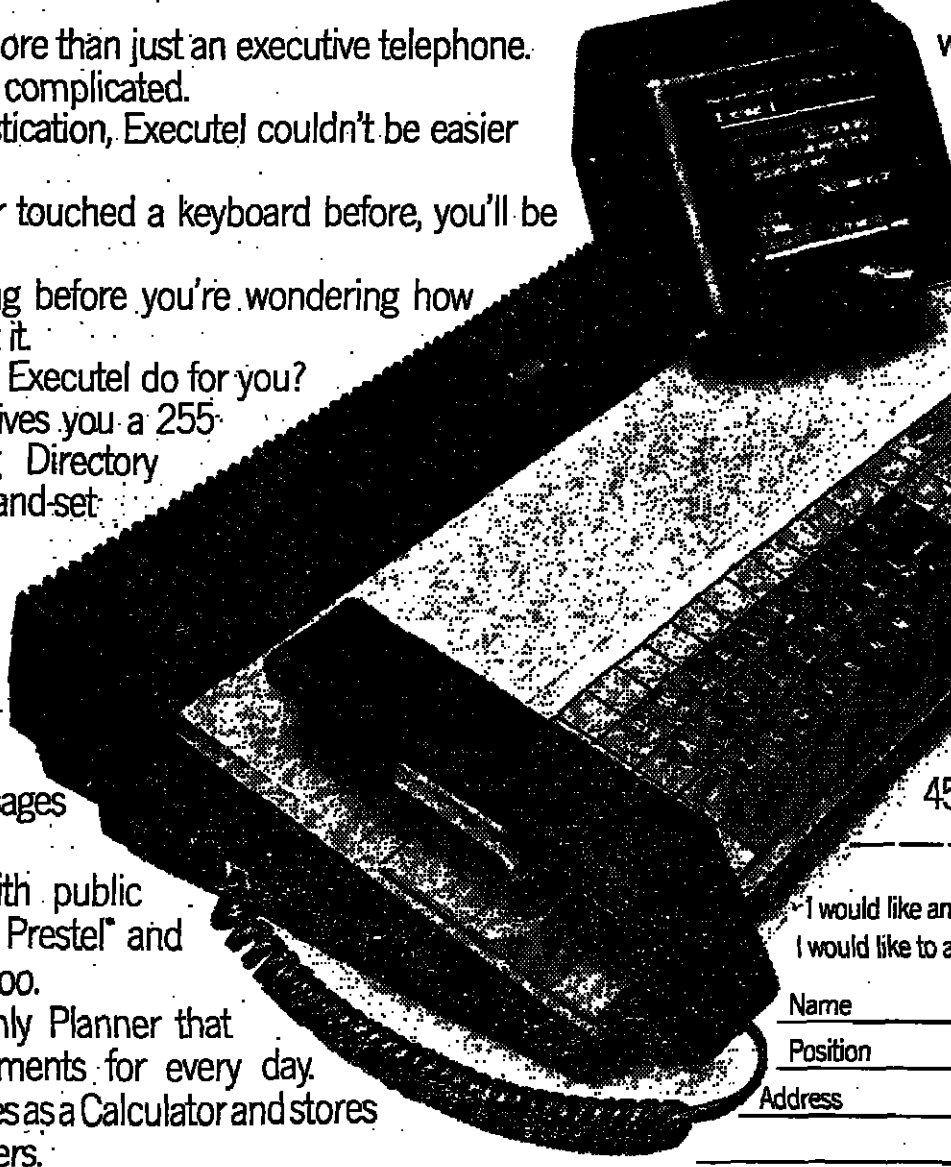


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## Compromise formula wins support

## Peace near in German strike

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Leaders of the metalworkers' union in the Stuttgart region yesterday accepted peace proposals in the engineering dispute clearing the way for an end to West Germany's most costly strike since the war. It has lasted almost seven weeks and brought the car industry to virtual standstill.

The union voted after five hours heated debate to accept the formula announced on Wednesday by Herr Georg Leber, head of the eight-man arbitration panel. This proposed a general 90-minute cut in the 40-hour week starting next April. An immediate 3.3 per cent wage increase with a further 2 per cent in April and a one-time payment of DM250 (about £70) to backdate the

agreement to the end of the last wages contract.

The formula has already been accepted by both union and employers' representatives on the arbitration panel.

Final acceptance on Wednesday night by the Stuttgart branch of IG Metall, the engineering union, was held up when about 50 left-wingers interrupted the debate of the ages committee with noisy protests and objections. They said the offer did not go far enough towards a 35-hour week. The union's original demand.

The compromise was stringently defended, however, by both Herr Hans Mayr, national chairman of IG Metall, and Herr Ernst Eisenmann, the Stuttgart regional leader, who said the employers' taboo on a general cut in the working week had now been broken.

The peace proposals give latitude to individual factories to negotiate house agreements for longer or shorter hours based on a 38.5-hour norm. They will be put to a general vote by the Stuttgart region's membership today and on Monday. Only 25 per cent of the total vote needs to be cast in favour of a resumption of work, compared with the 75 per cent needed for calling a strike.

The formula applies only to the Stuttgart region. But it is almost certain to be approved in the Frankfurt area, where metalworkers have also been on strike for more than a month. Work could resume throughout the country early next week.

Altogether the strike has made 453,000 people idle and led to production losses totalling an estimated 360,000 vehicles at a cost of DM 9,000.

Economists have already said it has done lasting damage in slowing down the rate of Germany's economic recovery, and car manufacturers fear that foreign cars will have made inroads into the profitable German market. However, the strike at vital component plants has also led to production difficulties in foreign firms relying on German components.

There were hopes that the settlement might raise the chances of an end to the strikes in the printing industry which have crippled newspaper production throughout the country. On Wednesday some 17,000 printers in 200 plants were called out again to back their union's demand for a 35-hour week, and many newspapers did not appear or came out only in thin editions.

## Disqualified parties cleared to contest Israeli election

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv

The Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday cleared the controversial Kach and the "Progressive List for Peace" to stand in the July 23 parliamentary elections. This overrules the Central Elections Committee, which had voted by a majority to disqualify them and raises the number of parties competing for the 120 seats to 26.

The ruling was handed down by an extraordinary panel of five justices. They agreed unanimously that no grounds existed to disqualify the entries without explaining their de-

cision. They reserved their judgment for a later date.

The Progressive List comprises Arab Palestinian nationalists and dovish Jews in alternate slots. It was disqualified by the elections committee because it was said to hold subversive opinions. It also maintained that key figures on the list were "identified with the enemies of Israel".

The party acknowledged that it recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, but said this applied only to Palestinians outside Israel. It denied it was subversive and said it wanted a Palestinian state.

The committee decided that Kach, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, the Jewish Defence League leader, advocated racist and anti-democratic principles. It openly supported acts of terror, attempted to fan hatred and hostility between different Israeli communities, and offended the religious feelings of others, the committee added.

Kach competed unsuccessfully in three previous elections but surveys indicated it will make it this time.

Leading Jewish members of the recently formed Progressive List belong to Sheli, which has been represented in the past in Parliament but was defeated in 1981. Arab factor, page 12

## Storm over Jews sours Jackson's Cuba trip

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson, the black presidential candidate, accompanied by a motley collection of American and Cuban prisoners released from Cuban jails, was flying back to the US last night to face a new controversy caused by anti-semitic remarks by one of his leading supporters, Mr Louis Farrakhan.

The storm has completely overshadowed Mr Jackson's achievement in negotiating with President Castro the release of 22 Americans, most of whom had been held on drug convictions, and 26 Cuban political prisoners.

In a speech in Chicago last weekend Mr Farrakhan reportedly said that Judaism was a "gutter religion" and that the nations which helped create Israel and now support Israel were "criminals in the sight of Almighty God".

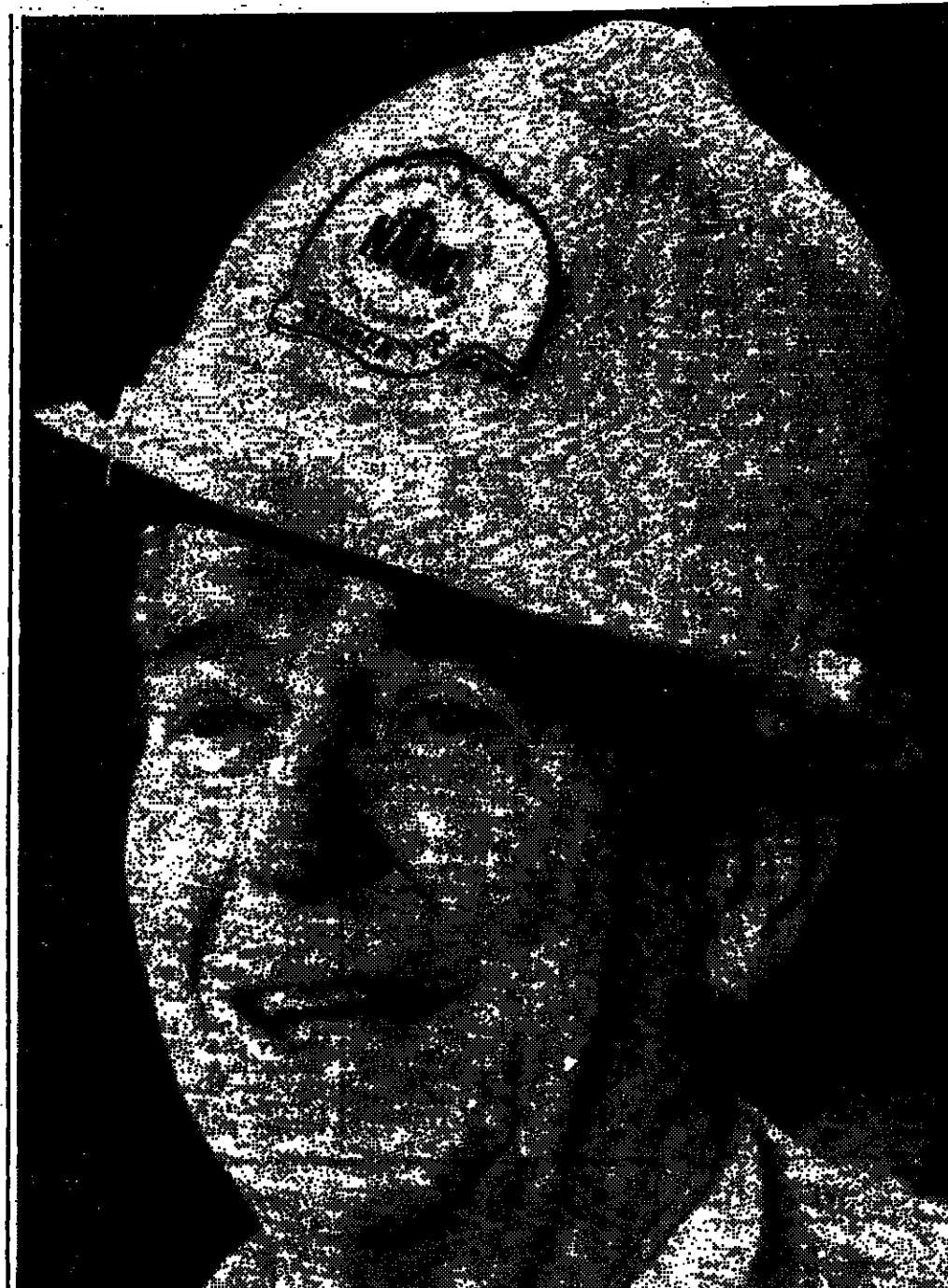
Mr Farrakhan, a major financial contributor to the Jackson campaign, has denied calling Judaism a "gutter religion". Other outbursts by Mr Farrakhan have got Mr Jackson into trouble in the past. Mr Jackson has steadfastly refused to repudiate Mr Farrakhan's comments.

Pressure is now building up in the Democratic Party to deny Mr Jackson permission to address the party's national convention in San Francisco next month unless he publicly disassociates himself from the black Muslim leader.

Mr Walter Mondale described Mr Farrakhan's remarks as "utterly outrageous and unacceptable". Republican leaders, delighted at the embarrassment which Mr Farrakhan is causing his opponents, have urged the Democratic Party to repudiate Mr Jackson's key backer.

The row poses a dilemma for the Democratic leadership, which fears it could erupt into a nasty fight between Jews and blacks at the convention.

● DUBLIN: Mr Jesse Jackson called for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, saying they would "no more bring peace than US troops brought peace to Lebanon, Grenada or Vietnam", in an interview with *In Dublin* magazine published yesterday.



Hard hat: But President Reagan is mixing sweet words with the sour in his latest offer to the Soviet Union of a wider dialogue on a cross-section of issues.

## Reagan tries carrot-and-stick tactics on Chernenko

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan's latest proposals for improving ties with the Soviet Union represent a classic carrot-and-stick approach to superpower diplomacy.

In a White House speech on Wednesday, Mr Reagan listed 16 American initiatives for widening contacts with the Soviet Union. They cover cultural, scientific, consular, economic and other non-nuclear issues.

However at the same time he attacked Moscow for invading Afghanistan, violating the Hel-

sinki accords and engaging in intensified repression of dissidents.

Although the United States seemed to broaden the areas of cooperation with the Soviet Union, he said, "when Soviet actions threaten the peace or violate a solemn agreement or trample on standards fundamental to the civilized world, we cannot and will not be silent".

The President's speech was intended to offer a number of carrots to different audiences - to critics in the United States

and West Europe, who blame him for the current fridity in US-Soviet relations, as well as to the Kremlin leaders who have been stepping up criticism of President Reagan since the Soviet leader, Mr Konstantin Chernenko, took office earlier this year.

The stick element in his speech is designed to assuage hardliners in his Administration and his many conservative supporters who fear that President Reagan, heading the advice of his reelection campaign tacticians, is becoming too conciliatory in his approaches to Moscow.

It must also be said that the tough anti-Soviet rhetoric contained in the second part of his statement is very much in keeping with the President's own views about the Soviet Union. Although Mr Reagan suggested at a press conference earlier this month that he was more amenable to the idea of a summit with Mr Chernenko, such a meeting is not considered likely before the November election. The President is not expected to press any harder for one.

The speech, and the way it was handled by the White House, underscores the difficulties an ideologically conservative and profoundly anti-Soviet Administration faces in trying to change the emphasis - but not the content - of its policy towards Moscow.

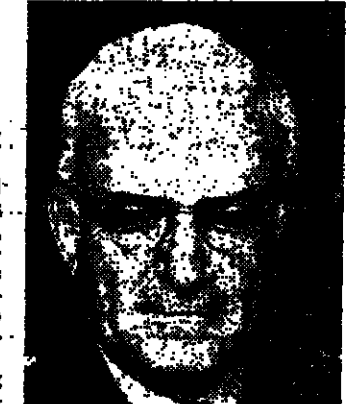
At the beginning of this week, the speech was billed by Reagan aides as a major conciliatory gesture, intended to continue the President's election year emphasis on peaceful relations. It was to have been delivered in the Rose Garden of the White House, the scene of many other presidential campaign initiatives. However, the venue was changed to the East Room, where coverage was limited to a small pool of reporters. No advance text was issued and officials tried to play down the significance of the speech.

## Nato test flop blamed on Allies

Brussels (Reuters) - General Bernard Rogers (right), Nato's supreme commander in Europe, has protested to allied governments for failing to take seriously enough a secret exercise earlier this year on how to manage a crisis. Nato diplomatic and military sources said.

General Rogers gave a strong verbal warning to Nato's Council of Ambassadors in Brussels during the "Hilux 84" exercise in March and has since sent a letter pointing to the military dangers of failing to take a timely decision to mobilize in the face of an imaginary Soviet invasion of Iran, threats against Yugoslavia and unusual troop movements in Eastern Europe.

The sources said he also complained that the low rank of officials delegated by most



countries, except West Germany, to represent their political and military leaders in the exercise had rendered it virtually meaningless.

The two-yearly command-post exercise, involving governments and military leaders but not troops, is to test Nato's procedures for managing East-West crises.

## Iraqi attack on tanker killed eight

By Our Foreign Staff

The Swiss owners of the tanker Tiburon, hit on Wednesday by an Iraqi missile off the Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf, said yesterday that eight members of the crew had been killed in the attack and three injured.

A spokesman for Suisse-Ouverture Reederei AG said that of the dead men were Spaniards and one German. A salvage tug was also hit in the attack.

Yesterday salvage tugs fought to contain fire and explosions on the tanker which was carrying 250,000 tonnes of crude oil. The spokesman said: "The funnel has collapsed and the superstructure is burnt out. Explosions are still occurring on board and we do not know how long we can keep the fire away from the cargo."

Shipping sources said an Iraqi Exocet missile had hit the 125,000-ton tanker's engine room. Flames were leaping as high as 100ft over the accommodation section of the tanker. The ship was wallowing with only 3ft of hull above water. Survivors were on their way to Tehran.

The sources said they understood Iran was draining storage tanks at Kharg and has suspended berthing there. They speculated the move could be in anticipation of big Iraqi attacks on the terminal.

But diplomats in Tehran said yesterday that the terminal was operating normally. They said that after a brief shutdown on Wednesday, blamed by the authorities on bad weather, two tankers were loaded with crude and two waiting tankers would move into the terminal.

## Congress backs missile sales to Kuwait

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The US has announced plans to sell oil-rich Kuwait equipment to improve its US-built Hawk anti-aircraft missile system in case of Iranian attacks.

The Pentagon notified Congress on Wednesday of the planned \$82m (£59m) sale. But the long-expected offer did not include the shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missile that Kuwait had requested after the controversial purchase last month of 200 missiles and launchers by neighbouring Saudi Arabia.

Israel and its supporters in Congress are opposed to any sale of the short-range Stingers to Kuwait, on the grounds that they could fall into the hands of terrorists.

While acknowledging that Kuwait is unhappy about not being sold Stinger, Administration officials claimed that the Kuwaitis at present lacked the technical expertise to make full use of such missiles quickly. An upgrading of the Hawk air defence system would be much more effective against any Iranian air attacks, they argued.

The Administration, however, has not totally ruled out the possible sale of Stingers, designed to hit low-flying aircraft, including helicopters, to Kuwait in the future.

The proposed sale includes a new fire control system for Kuwait's four Hawk batteries with about 200 missiles.

## Shia prisoners released

## Israelis seize 100 in Lebanon village

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The Israelis released 40 Shia Muslim prisoners from the Ansar Camp in southern Lebanon yesterday. But at the same time they moved their troops into the south Lebanese village of Maarakah and reportedly arrested 100 people after the killing of an Israeli soldier.

The release of Ansar prisoners was deliberately set to coincide with the exchange of Syrian and Israeli prisoners on the Golan Heights. A further 20 men were freed in Lebanon by Israel's surrogate "South Lebanon Army" militia.

But the apparent attempt to placate Lebanon's Shia Muslim community was offset by the events at Maarakah.

The Israeli military governor of Nabatieh, who uses the *Nom-de-Guerre* of "Abu Yusef", had earlier announced to local reporters that "on the occasion of the blessed *Fitr* (marking the end of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan) and as a result of appeals from the Shia sect, we have decided to release 40 people from the Ansar prison."

Not long afterwards an Israeli military convoy approached Maarakah, six miles East of Tyre and one mile inside the United Nations area of operations, cordoning off the village and preventing UN troops from entering.

Reports from the area said that Israeli bulldozers smashed

## Cleared gunman faces retrial

Portugal's Supreme Court on Wednesday annulled a judgment which cleared a self-confessed Palestinian gunman of killing a moderate PLO politician, Issam Sartawi, Lisbon judicial sources said (Reuters reports). The state had appealed against the judgment in an Albufeira court last January in which Muhammad Hussain Rashid, aged 23, was cleared of murder charges but sentenced to three years' jail for having a false passport.

down the houses of several villagers and that three residents were wounded by Israeli gunfire. More curiously, UN soldiers later permitted to enter the township were told by villagers that an American major in US Army uniform, wearing jungle boots but without a name tag, accompanied the Israelis into Maarakah and told questioners that he was "with the investigation".

The villagers told the UN that the Israelis detained 100 men and loaded them onto lorries with their hands tied behind their backs. The day before, an Israeli soldier had been killed a mile from the village.



Going home: American prisoners applauding Mr Jackson shortly before their release by Cuba. Some, however, may face charges on their return to the US.

## Guatemala interrupts its daily violence for an election

## Land where the assassins come cheap

From John Carlin Guatemala City

If you want a political opponent murdered, a troublesome relative disposed of, an old score brutally settled, they say that in Guatemala it is cheaply done. The word is that \$50 (£35) is the going rate to hire a professional assassin these days.

Others disagree and say it can cost up to \$200. While it is obviously difficult to find out the exact price, no one in Guatemala disputes the existence of easy availability of professional killers.

The job is not considered particularly specialist. Supply is well up with demand.

To open the newspaper in Guatemala and find a list of names, sometimes with accompanying photographs of people murdered, their bodies dumped the night before, is as predictable as the horoscope a few pages on.

Monday's *Prensa Libre* daily, for example, tells you quite low down on page eight that three young men were found on the side of a road strangled, with bullets through the head. Two others had been shot several times through the head. Several "disappearances" were reported as well as a series of machete attacks on people in one of which a 22-year-old man had his right hand amputated.

Not very spectacular, more a routine day's violence, compared to other days when you read of 20 or 30 murders.

How many were the victims of political violence, how many personal vendettas, is not always clear. The figures the US Embassy provides for political killings - and they are eager to minimize the full horror in a country which is a Central American ally - stand at an average of 150 a month since General Oscar Mejia Victores came to power in a coup last August. "Disappearances" run at 30 a month.

In this climate of lawlessness - Guatemala's political violence is by far the worst in Latin

America - Guatemalans go to the polls on Sunday to elect a constituent assembly designed precisely to write the country's laws. Not surprisingly, Guatemala's 2.5 million registered voters do not place too much faith on the mechanisms of democracy, the letter of the law.

The party expected to pull in the biggest share of the votes is the National Liberation Movement (MLN), once described by its leader, Senor Mario Sandoval, as "the party of organized terror".

Senor Sandoval, the patriarch of the extreme right, is motivated by a strong personal desire for power. His ideology is "anti-communist". His one policy is

to launch an anti-communist crusade.

Senor Sandoval has explained that he would carry out his purge of communists with great humanity. He plans to inform the bereaved relatives, he says beatifically, where their dead are so they can grieve in sight of the bodies and give them due Christian burial.

A clairvoyant, an astrologer, a stand-up comedian, a radio baseball commentator, and a television personality whose fame is founded on the outrageous flaunting of his homosexuality, are all putting themselves forward for a seat in the new assembly, their testimony to a generalized sense of the absurd.

## Soviet grain harvest 'far short of target'

Moscow - Western diplomats who follow Soviet agriculture closely say this year's harvest will be far short of target and Moscow will have to import more than 30 million tonnes of grain.

Sources said Moscow would harvest about 190 million tonnes of grain this year. This will be equivalent to last year's good harvest, thanks to favourable conditions in the northern Caucasus. But it is still below the official target of 240 million tonnes.

## Indian police arrest 200

Delhi (Reuters) - Security forces arrested more than 200 people, including two leading Sikhs, in a crackdown on sectarian violence in the northern state of Punjab and the western city of Bombay.

Police detained the sitting president of the Sikh Akali Dal Party, Ugar Singh Shekawan, and Atma Singh, acting president of a group which manages Sikh temples in Punjab.

## CIA shuffles top officials

Washington (AP) - The CIA, facing mounting congressional resistance to covert aid for Nicaragua rebels, is transferring four senior officials, including Mr John Stein, head of its clandestine operations and chief Capitol Hill lobbyist.

The changes, due to take effect on Sunday, were described by a CIA spokesman as a "routine rotation". Mr Stein, will become the agency's inspector-general. He will be replaced by Mr Clair George, now head of legislative liaison.

## US puts cruise on submarines

Washington (AP) - The Defence Department has acknowledged that the Navy has begun arming its warships with nuclear cruise missiles. The Pentagon did not identify the types of ships, but sources said the missiles were on four submarines and were to be installed on surface ships.

## Bored boy tried to rob bank

Copenhagen (AP) - A bored boy aged 14 broke the monotony of the school holiday by phoning a bank and threatening to blow it up unless 15m kroner (£150,000) was delivered to him, the police said.

The police detained the boy near the delivery point. He confessed and was put in the care of welfare officers.

## Giant icebreaker

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet Union is building an atomic-powered icebreaker which can carry 74 container barges to ease the problems of supplying isolated communities of northern Siberia, Tass said.

## Mafia swoop

Cantanzaro, Italy (Reuters) - The police have arrested 51 people and are searching for 47 others in a big operation against the Mafia in northern Calabria.

## Saudi amnesty

At least seven of the 27 British citizens detained in Saudi Arabia are expected to be released under a Ramadan amnesty, according to the Foreign Office in London.

## Wall crumbling

Peking (Reuters) - The Great Wall of China, is falling down, the *Peking Evening News* reports. Only 16 per cent of the best preserved section of wall, north of Peking remains intact.

## Alfonsin forced to call for extra sacrifices

Buenos Aires (NYT) - President Raul Alfonsin, in a turnaround from his insistence that Argentina has suffered enough, has called on his country's citizens for greater economic sacrifice. While he announced few specific measures, the imploring tone of his nationally televised speech appeared to pave the way for what his advisers say is movement inside the Government to compromise with the international community on austerity measures.

Argentina wants to reach an agreement with its creditors to help refinance its \$45,000m (£33,000m) foreign debt. President Alfonsin said a new government economic and social policy would soon be detailed by Senor Bernardo Grinspun, the Economics Minister.

Senor Grinspun reported some progress in negotiations in the United States with the International Monetary Fund over the proposed austerity plans. An immediate deadline on Argentina's debt looms this weekend. Western Bankers here say a committee for the country's 320 creditor banks has refused to help Argentina pay off some \$450m in overdrafts interests that threat-

ens the country's creditor status if not paid by then. The banks are said to have demanded at first an implicit IMF agreement. President Alfonsin did not imply that the Government was caving in to the IMF, but said rather the sacrifices were needed to restructure the country's chaotic economy, which had an inflation rate of 568 per cent over the past year. "No one can deny the gravity of the crisis that we are going through," he said. "Closing your eyes and clenching your fists is not going to achieve anything."

President Alfonsin: compromise on austerity measures.



## Marchais continues as Communist leader despite election disaster

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Appearing for the first time in public since the severe set-back suffered by the French Communist Party in the European elections, M Georges Marchais insisted yesterday that there was no question at present of his departure from the leadership of the party, or of the Party's departure from the Government.

There was widespread speculation after the elections, which saw the Communist share of the vote fall from 15 per cent to 11 per cent, that the party would seek to rid itself of the man who presided over the party's most dramatic decline in its history.

M Marchais said on television that the subject of his continued leadership had not even come up at the meeting of the Central Committee, whose two-day post European election results ended on Wednesday.

A report by M Claude Poperen, which was discussed by the committee, giving the politbureau's "first thoughts" on the same subject, denounced the "hate-filled campaign" against M Marchais, and emphasized the collective nature of all important decisions taken in the party's name, thereby appearing to exonerate M Marchais of direct personal responsibility for the defeat at the polls.

That does not mean that M



M Marchais: resignation not discussed.

Marchais will not ultimately be replaced, unprecedented though such a move would be. There is considerable criticism within the party of his style of leadership and public image.

The subject could be brought up again at the party's next congress from February 6-10 next year. The normal three years after the last one.

The report lays the blame for the latest resounding defeat suffered by the left squarely at the Government's feet. Communist and Socialist supporters had abstained in record num-

bers because the Government had failed to keep the promises it made when it came to power in 1981, particularly in reducing unemployment and increasing workers' real earnings, it said.

Some commentators see the report as a further indication of the "Communist" imminent departure from the Government. Others have pointed out that the report was not simply rubber-stamped by the Central Committee, as would normally be expected, but was simply "discussed". The committee then produced its own final resolution which modified in some important ways the politbureau's analysis.

The committee accepted, for example, that the main reason for the high abstention rate was the Government's failure to keep its promises. It nevertheless believed there were "more general reasons" for the party's decline, which had also been responsible for the party's electoral setback in 1981, and which were linked to its failure to adapt sufficiently to the profound changes in French society. In other words, the party itself was partly to blame.

The committee reaffirmed the party's determination to continue to participate in government. M Marchais said that the Communists "have no intention of leaving a boat which is in difficulties".

## Judge defers release of accused priests

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Courtroom cheers and tears greeted a new government-supported motion yesterday to dismiss multiple murder charges against two foreign priests and six church workers. But the presiding judge deferred a decision until next week and the accused went back to jail.

Judge Emilio Legaspi told a packed courtroom in the central city of Bacolod that he needed time to "intelligently deliberate" on the motion, though he added: "this may be our last meeting."

The defence lawyers' motion to dismiss the case was backed by the chief prosecutor after an out-of-court agreement on Wednesday that the eight accused could go free if Father Brian Gore from Australia and Father Niall O'Brien of Ireland left the country within 30 days.

The lay workers would be given six months of "protective custody" under the court, church and military.

The two priests and six lay leaders are accused of the 1982 ambush killing of a town mayor and his four aides. Charges against a Filipino priest, Father Vicente Dangan, were dropped last month.

The agreement reached in the presence of the Justice Minister has the full support of President Marcos, who last month said he wanted the controversial case "done with".



Free soon? Father Niall O'Brien and Father Brian Gore confer in court.

after the priests rejected his offer of a presidential pardon.

They complained that this implied guilt and insisted instead on the outright dismissal of the case.

"I need a little time, so that before the eyes of the world it will not appear that the judiciary of the Philippines is just a mere rubber stamp. I am doing this to protect the name and the image of the judiciary", he said.

The trial began on February

## Tamils in Britain deny aiding rebels

## Bomb kills maid in Colombo hotel

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

Security forces cordoned off the fashionable five-star hotel Lanka Oberoi in Colombo yesterday afternoon after a bomb exploded, killing a maid and injuring two male employees.

The woman died after a mysterious object which she picked up on the eighth floor exploded.

● **APPEAL TO THATCHER:** The Eelam Solidarity Campaign, representing Tamils in Britain, has written to Mrs Thatcher denying that they have been giving aid to terrorists in Sri Lanka (Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent, writes).

The charge was made by President Jayewardene in London this week, shortly before a meeting with the Prime Minister at which he was expected to raise the issue.

The letter "categorically re-

futes" the allegations but asserts that Tamil groups in Britain and elsewhere have been campaigning against the "gross violations of human rights".

The President should be told that a precondition for aid to Sri Lanka should be "just and fair treatment" of the Tamil minority on the island, the letter says.

President Jayewardene spent 45 minutes in talks before dinner at Downing Street, but neither Whitehall nor the Sri Lankans would give details. Today the President flies to Delhi for what have been described as crucial talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi on the violence in Sri Lanka.

Relations between Delhi and Colombo have been strained after accusations by Sri Lanka that Tamil militants have been trained at base camps in southern India.

## Rumasa banks returning to private hands

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A group of privately-owned banks, including Spain's top seven, will become the new owners of most of the banks of the confiscated Rumasa financial empire on July 31, according to a Cabinet decision.

The delivery of 17 of the remaining 18 Rumasa banks into private hands is in keeping with the Government's promise

to "reprivatize" the huge collection of firms which were controlled by Senor Jose Maria Ruiz-Mateos until they were seized by decree on February 23, 1983.

The state will use the money raised to extend long-term credit at no interest to Rubsa companies which are in debt to the "reprivatized" banks.

## Treurnicht proves by-election appeal

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's extreme right-wing Conservative Party led by Dr Andries Treurnicht has shown it is still a force to be reckoned with and capable of embarrassing the Government, in the two by-elections to the Transvaal Provincial Council held on Wednesday.

In the rural, mainly Afrikaans-speaking, Potgietersrus constituency, about 120 miles north east of Pretoria, the party's candidate, Mr Jan Homan, a retired school inspector, won comfortably with 7,515 votes against the 6,481 garnered by Mr Deon Swanepoel, the young businessman representing the ruling National Party.

Further south, in the middle-income Johannesburg suburb of Rosettenville, which is predomi-



Dr Treurnicht: Voters confirm his strength.

## Botha discusses customs fraud in Swaziland

Mr R. F. "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, held talks in Swaziland yesterday with the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, and senior members of the Ligoqo (CAF), the supreme council of tribal elders which effectively runs the tiny kingdom. (Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes).

The agenda was understood to have included the investigation of a fraud involving the non-payment of customs dues, which affects the Southern African customs union to which South Africa and Swaziland belong, and the recent dismissal of senior Swazi ministers who had close relations with Pretoria.

## Hongkong wrangle over rebuff from Deng

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

Hongkong public figures and newspapers of different political hues are continuing a seething debate about who said what to whom during the recent visit of three members of the Executive Council to Peking, where they met Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's principal leader.

The controversy revolves round Mr Deng's remarks on the question of "confidence" in Hongkong - the legendary condition by which alone this territory is considered able to flourish.

Sir Sze-Yuen Chung, a member of the council, told a press conference that he and the other members of his delegation in the Chinese capital last weekend had not been able to convince that there was "a crisis of confidence" menacing Hongkong.

Mr Xu Jiarun, Peking's unofficial ambassador in Hongkong in his capacity as head of the New China news agency, has tried to make soothing

minantly English-speaking, the NP's candidate, Mrs Sheila Cameron, fared better. She won 4,202 votes against 2,405 for the CP and 1,302, for the New Republic Party, whose policies scarcely differ from those of the Government.

The by-election results do not change the party strengths in the Provincial Council. Rosettenville was already in the hands of the NP, and Potgietersrus, though it was won by the NP at the last elections in 1981, switched to CP control after it was formed by a breakaway group within the governing party in 1982.

The cause of the breakaway was also the main issue in Wednesday's polls - the new constitution due to come into effect on September 3. This will give representation to the Indian and mixed-blood "Coloured" minorities in a segregated, three-chamber Parliament alongside whites, but will continue to exclude the 70 per cent or more of the population who are black.

The new system ensures that whites will still have the final say. The CP, nonetheless, sees it as a form of "creeping racial integration" that must eventually erode the basic principles of apartheid. The Government says the change is needed to give political rights to Indians and Coloureds. Blacks, Pretoria argues, have already been provided for in the tribal "homelands".

Potgietersrus is located in the one area of the country which returned a "no" vote in last November's all-white referendum on the new constitution. In a by-election last February the CP also won the Parliamentary seat of Soutpansburg to the north of Potgietersrus.

Wednesday's result thus largely confirmed Dr Treurnicht's known strength in the platteland (countryside) of central and northern Transvaal - his own Parliamentary seat of Waterberg is in the same area - and he has still to demonstrate that he has much of a following outside this region.

The CP's fairly strong showing in Rosettenville (albeit on a low 40 per cent turnout) is of interest, however, given that this is an urban, mainly English-speaking constituency which the party had never contested before. Previously, the Government's main opponents there have been the NRP and the staunchly anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

noises about what was considered a hostile reception from Mr Deng.

However, local people are more inclined to side with Sir Sze-Yuen, who made tough and clear observations to Mr Deng on their mistrust of assurances about the future.

In Peking, meanwhile, sterner counsels prevailed, as British and Chinese negotiators met again to thrash out Hongkong's future as a "special administrative region" of China from 1997.

Sir Richard Evans, the British Ambassador and head of the negotiating team, is to visit London soon with Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, for talks with Mrs Thatcher about the present state of the negotiations. Despite teacup storms like the present one, progress is believed to be good, and an agreement fit to present to Parliament is thought likely to be ready by September. Leading article, page 13

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## SPECTRUM

# Reflections of a candid camera

Alfred Eisenstaedt, one of the founding fathers of photojournalism, is now 87 and still taking pictures. Michael Young caught up with him recently on a visit to London to talk about his latest photographic reportage, a portrait of Aberdeen, and found "Eisie's" mind as sharp as his pictures.



In 1953 Alfred Eisenstaedt (above, photographed during his visit to London this month) was in Havana for *Life* magazine to see Ernest Hemingway. When they met the writer was wearing only a pair of scanty shorts. At the sight of the diminutive Eisenstaedt - 5ft 3in in his socks - big Papa Hemingway puffed out his barrel chest and adopted his macho role. Eisenstaedt sensed he was in for a rough ride. Fearing the sensibilities of his editors back home he pleaded with the writer to slip into a shirt. "What", Hemingway exploded pounding his chest, "me wear a shirt. Look at me. Marlene Dietrich, Sophie Loren, they all love this body. You photograph me as I am." Hemingway flexed his huge biceps.

Eisenstaedt was not impressed. He rolled up his own shirt sleeve and tightened his biceps into a hard knot. Taking out his pocket knife he opened it and held it high above his arm then let it fall, blade first. The knife hit the muscle and bounced off. It was an old party trick but one that produced the desired effect. Hemingway was agog. "Mary", he yelled to his wife, "come and see - we have a little Papa here." He roared with laughter and a rapport was immediately established. Hemingway slipped into a shirt. Thirty-one years later, now 87, Eisenstaedt's biceps are still as hard as knotted rope. "You feel them for yourself", he said at lunch in London recently. He was travelling from New York to Aberdeen, where he was to promote his latest photographic reportage, *Aberdeen: Portrait of a City*, the result of two weeks recording life on Aberdeen's streets last summer. "I could hardly believe that a city could be so grey", he said.

Eisenstaedt was born in West Prussia in 1898 and considered himself an amateur photographer until he joined the Associated Press in 1929. One of his early assignments was to photograph Thomas Mann receiving the Nobel prize for literature in Stockholm.

As with many of the founding fathers of photojournalism he developed a style of photography that was both candid and impressionistic. It captured the atmosphere of an event rather than every detail. Along with pioneers such as Andre Kertesz and Felix Man, he contributed, during the late 1920s and 1930s, to the new crop of illustrated German magazines which spawned publications such as *Weekly Illustrated* in this country and *Life* in America.

Often he had to photograph musicians and conductors at work. He would sit among the orchestra wearing white tie and tails looking so much like a performer himself that he was



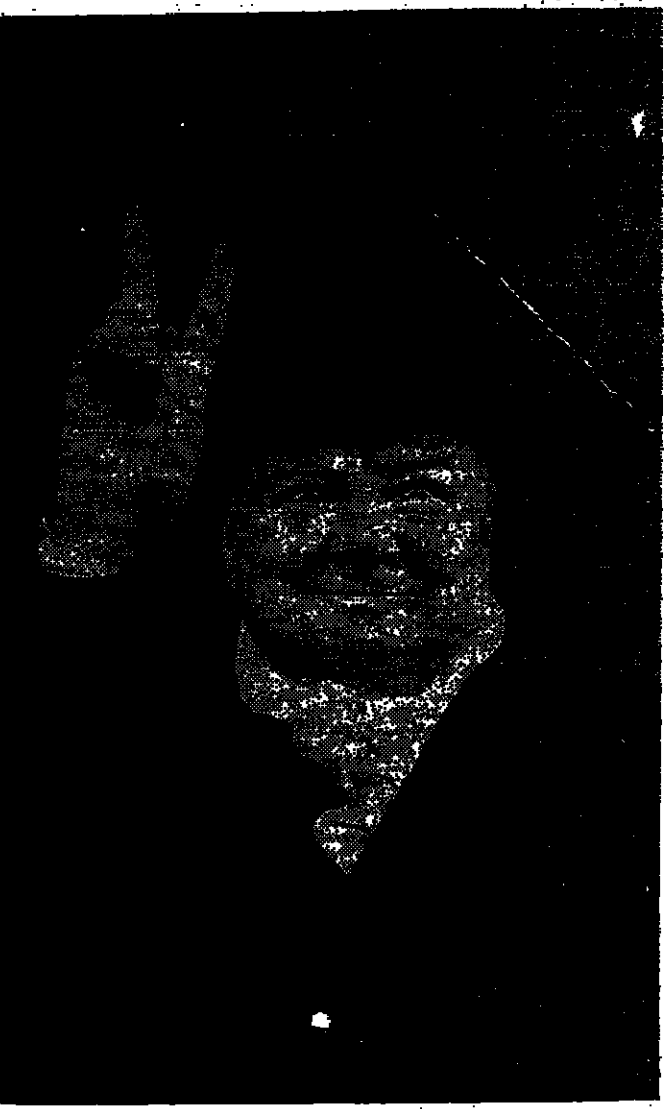
**T**his waiter I photographed at a waiters' school at the Grand Hotel in St Moritz in 1931. The head waiter was teaching him how to serve drinks to British guests. I consider this one of my best pictures. It was shot on a glass plate. I focused on the chair and asked the waiter to pass by. This he did. When I have my camera with me I know no fear. I will ask anybody to do anything. Without the camera I am not so confident, a little shy even.

**M**arilyn Monroe I photographed in 1953. She was really quite small, with such a wonderful way of moving her body. I was photographing in black and white and colour, two different cameras, and, you know, for some reason I mixed up my exposures and very few frames came out. For years afterwards my friends kidded me that her beauty had turned my head. Maybe.

**T**he lovely Marlene Dietrich I photographed two or three times. This picture was taken at a ball for the foreign Press in Berlin in 1928, just before I joined the *Atlantic* and *Pacific* which became *Associated Press*. It was the year that her acting in the film *The Blue Angel* had earned her a Hollywood contract. She was outrageously dressed in tails and white tie. But she had great presence and could get away with it. I stopped her and asked her to pose. This is the result.

2,500 assignments for the magazine and have a further 90 cover pictures, from all over the world. He is still fit and well - although a recent operation has slowed him down - and tanned, with grey wiry hair flaring from his temples. His hands are almost square, their backs crumpled with dark veins. His memory, he says, never fails him and indeed as we talked the

**I** was with Churchill in Liverpool for several days when he was campaigning in 1946. I was standing in front of him taking my pictures when he fell asleep. The band had begun to play the national anthem and Churchill's son, Randolph, tapped the old man on the shoulder. Immediately Churchill's arm snapped up into the famous salute. It was very funny.



names of those he has photographed flowed from his tongue with astonishing ease. Just occasionally he would hesitate and clamp together hard his lips as he sought a precise date or location. More than any other photographer, Eisenstaedt had become identified with the Leica camera, so much so that when Leica made their 1,000,001st camera they presented it to him. There is an apocryphal story that Leica offered to make the camera in gold for him. Legend has it the Eisenstaedt refused the offer preferring instead a model that actually worked. Before the invention of the Leica in the 1930s, Eisenstaedt used an Ermanox 5x4 camera which, even though relatively small, used glass plates held in steel cassettes. The cassettes were so heavy that he had to strengthen the linings of his pockets. For Eisenstaedt the speed and agility which the Leica offered allowed him to work in such a way that actually taking pictures became a reflex action. "The camera short-circuited my brain and I could literally think through my eye and fingers."

During his career he has photographed more famous people than any other photographer this century. Has he ever been intimidated by the famous? "No", he said. "In 1938, Wilson Hicks was the picture editor of *Life* and he was going to send me to Hollywood. The most important thing, he said, is not to be in awe of anyone. Remember you are a king in your own profession. I have never forgotten those words. They made me feel important but not conceited." A smile lit Eisie's face and the guttural voice faltered for a moment. "But, you know, of all those I have photographed there is no doubt that Hemingway gave me the toughest time."

Does he have any favourite photographs? "Some seem to be remembered more than others", he said and then listed a few. Hemingway was not among them. Four of those he mentioned we reproduce here with Eisenstaedt's own words as captions.

*Aberdeen: Portrait of a City, is at the Aberdeen Art Gallery until July 7, when it transfers to Edinburgh for the Festival and then London. A book of the photographs is published by Mainstream, price £6.95.*

**V**J Day. This picture will be my epitaph and I don't mind that so much. It is my most famous photograph and perhaps the only one that I will be remembered by. *VJ Day in Times Square*, New York, 15 August, 1945. This soldier was so happy that the war had ended, he was grabbing every woman in sight and kissing them, young and old, it didn't matter. I was running ahead of him then suddenly there was this flash of white, the girl. I turned, he grabbed her and kissed her, smack on the lips. This is the picture I made. It pleases me so much. If the girl had been wearing a dark suit the picture would be nothing.

## Tomorrow

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## Portfolio

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## moreover... Miles Kington

are recognizably bomb sites from the Second World War that no one ever bothered to fill in.

What sometimes happens when important structures are swept away is that we build a temporary replacement, and then treat it as permanent. The wooden gymnasium at my old school had been erected as a makeshift building pending some appeal-or-other. That had been 30 years before, and only the older inhabitants could remember that it was meant to be temporary. It doesn't just happen to buildings - things like the Official Secrets Act and our licensing laws are also hastily jerry-built institutions which, as soon as the bureaucratic ivy starts growing up them, acquire an illusory historical value.

But Kensington Town Hall is, there any precedent for the preservation of a half-demolished building? Plenty, of

course. The country is littered with incomplete castles and monasteries, priories and forts, which are carefully looked after, like jigsaw puzzles we cannot bear to throw away even though most of the pieces are missing.

I remember reading a book published in the late 1940s about London churches in the blitz, in which the author actually said that some churches, after being bombed by the Germans, acquired a grandeur and monumental quality as ruins which they had never had as churches. Which presumably is why the British, at one stage in their history, took to building ready-ruined follies in their stately grounds.

And now, after two years, comes a rumour that the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has finally found a buyer for the ruined relics of the town hall. Or, in the headlines of our local news-sheet *The Hill*, "The Hammer Falls on the

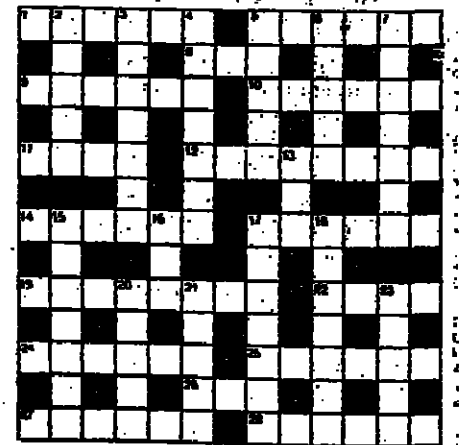
Old Town Hall". There is something suitably elegiac about the headline, no doubt deliberately reminiscent of Tennyson's "The splendour falls on castle walls" though Elham is a slightly different neck of the woods from Tory country.

*The hammer falls on the old town hall and the little left of the second storey*  
*The council takes the fortune it makes*  
*How glad we are we voted Tory*

Always assuming, of course, that there isn't a sudden upsurge of popular feeling that demands the retention of the ruined old town hall exactly as it is... local landmark... historic example... much-loved folly... Unlikely, but what poetic justice it would be if the council who smashed down the town hall when no one was looking, in order to force the site to be developed, found themselves forced to preserve it just the way they had half-left it.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 380)

- ACROSS  
1 Subordinate state (6)  
5 Furry play (6)  
8 One (3)  
9 Apollo oracle site (6)  
10 Classification (6)  
11 Algarve capital (6)  
12 Grandfather (6)  
14 Regulate (6)  
17 Whine (6)  
19 Portico (8)  
22 Window shelf (4)  
24 Kept man (6)  
25 Forceful flow (6)  
26 Roman sun god (3)  
27 Ice runners (6)  
28 Edged along (6)
- DOWN  
2 Sphere of activity (5)  
3 Postulate (7)  
4 Confinement (5,2)  
5 Papal court (5)  
6 Subdued (5)  
7 Cargo packing (7)



- 13 Religious (3)  
15 Printer's dagger (7)  
16 Bobsleigh course (3)  
17 Artists' groups (7)  
18 Protected (7)  
20 In operation (5)  
21 Worthless matter (5)  
23 Strong cotton fabric (5)
- SOLUTION TO No 379  
ACROSS: 8 Mount McKinley 9 Oak 10 Autograph 11 Timid  
13 Ejector 16 Humidor 19 Endered 22 Longpette 24 Bun  
DOWN: 1 Impost 2 Bunium 3 Stranded 4 Seythe 5 King 6 Phant  
7 Cypher 12 IOU 14 Excesses 15 One 16 Hollow 17 Market 18 Round  
20 Ebbier 21 Donate 23 Neck



## FRIDAY PAGE

## Advice for every woman



Each year more than 30,000 women are treated for thrush in special clinics alone. Probably hundreds of thousands are troubled by it at some point in their lives. While it is not dangerous, thrush can be stressful and depressing. The constant vaginal itching and soreness can make life intolerable. In a new book, *Thrush*, published yesterday, author Caroline Clayton says: "Second only to cystitis, thrush causes more misery to more women than any other minor illness." It has probably destroyed the sex-lives of hundreds of women and men and wrecked as many relationships.

She argues that there is no reason why any woman should "put up with" thrush and provides a guide to self-help.

When thrush strikes, the first question most women and their partners ask is: is it sexually transmitted? The answer is no. Although thrush can be passed between partners it is not a sexually transmitted disease in the usual sense. Because the yeast which causes thrush, *Candida albicans*,

## MEDICAL BRIEFING

found in the gut, vagina and other warm moist parts of the body, an infection can, and does, arise spontaneously. Thrush is not confined to sexually active adults; even babies and small children can get it below the nappy line and in their mouths.

Candida is latent in the vagina and kept in check because the local environment is acidic. This is the key to understanding thrush and how to combat it. The acidic conditions are maintained by bacteria known as lactobacilli which convert sugars in the vaginal secretions to lactic acid. If something kills the bacteria or changes the conditions thrush can take over.

Any number of things can do this. The menopause, a poor diet, antibiotics, some forms of contraception, changes which favour thrush can even occur during menstruation or if a partner's semen is too alkaline.

So what can be done? Any woman with a vaginal infection should be examined by a doctor so that the correct diagnosis can be made. Similarly any woman who suffers from recurrent thrush will need a thorough check to make sure there is

no serious physical cause. But as Caroline Clayton points out a woman can do a lot to help herself by getting to know about her body.

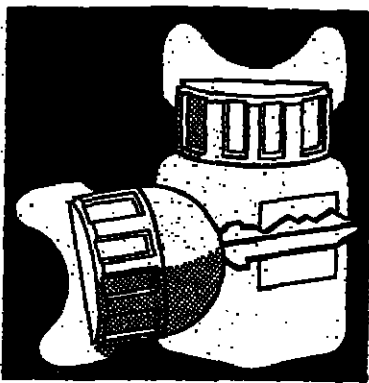
First, even if your doctor does prescribe pills or creams of pessaries to clear the candida most women soon get to know which drug suits them best so should not be afraid to say if one does not work and ask for an alternative.

Try to pinpoint what brings on an attack and avoid them. It is to avoid the thrush/cystitis you may also need some anti-thrush therapy to prevent the thrush taking over once the urinary infection clears.

If an attack does recur home remedies can help. Caroline's list includes everything from garlic to cottage cheese, polishes, which she claims are easy to use. Solutions of herbs, "live" yoghurt, vinegar or lemon or even a garlic clove put into the vagina (using cotton wool or a contraceptive cap or diaphragm) will help restore the vagina's delicate acid balance she argues. Women have used them for centuries.

She says: "While they may not do any good, they cannot make the problem worse. And all of them are worth a try."

*Thrush, complete with its close of garlic for desperate sufferers published by Sheldon Press at £6.95 hardback and £2.50 paperback.*



## Key that does a good turn

Simple tasks, such as unlocking a door, that require a little dexterity, become Herculean for arthritis sufferers. Another of those commonplace operations is opening drug containers. Child-proof drug containers have often been arthritis-proof too. A few years ago a bottle cap was designed by the Canine company which uses life easier for thousands of people with a weak grip. The cap is wing-shaped so that the whole

strength of the hand can be used to open the bottle. The cap design has now been taken one step further and adapted into a key-holder. Twenty common makes of key can be fitted to the device and should make unlocking doors less of a struggle. The key-holders are being made available through family doctors from Canine Ltd, Wembley Park, Middlesex.

dramming: 77 of the deaths could have been prevented.

Now an even closer look at the circumstances of each death, detailed in last week's *British Medical Journal*, has again highlighted two major problems.

Patients, relatives and doctors do not always recognize the seriousness of asthma attacks. Even if they do delays in the arrival of a GP or ambulance mean that medical care is too late.

For these reasons more and more doctors now believe that until asthmatics are taught as much about their condition and how to deal with it, the death rate will not drop.

In particular it is felt that any asthmatic, especially those liable to acute attacks, should know how to monitor lung functions.

This can be done easily with a peak flow meter which indicates if measurements are taken over a period whether an asthmatic's breathing is getting better or worse.

Many doctors now feel that an asthmatic in an acute attack should, wherever possible go directly to hospital. There is growing pressure for special facilities so that asthmatics can admit themselves without first seeing a GP. Edinburgh has had such a system since 1968 and doctors there say it saves lives.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

## Hidden threat

Next week the biotechnology research company Boots-Celltech Diagnostics will launch a quick, cheap, and simple test for the commonest, but probably least known, sexually transmitted disease - chlamydia.

The test is a step forward but it will not solve the real problem. Unless a DHSS initiative or public pressure forces health authorities to recognize chlamydia testing as a priority thousands of women who need the test simply will not get it.

Dr Tim Moss, consultant phy-

sician to Doncaster Royal Infirmary, said chlamydia was epidemic in some areas, yet two thirds of infections in women go undiagnosed. In men infection is more obvious.

It can be devastating: chlamydia causes severe inflammation of the cervix, or neck of the womb, and in 40 per cent of sufferers it will cause pelvic hypohesitis and bleeding after sex. In one in ten the infection spreads to the uterus and fallopian tubes causing permanent infertility. If a woman has chlamydia when she is pregnant her baby may be born with severe eye disease and may even develop pneumonia. One child had already died, and Dr Moss who predicts more deaths.

Chlamydia costs peace to diagnose and treat yet it was least likely to be identified.

## Breathing life

Asthma is a common condition and usually well controlled, but every year around 1,500 people in this country die from asthma.

Two years ago the British Thoracic Association published a survey of 90 deaths from asthma which occurred in 1979 in the West Midlands and Mersey health regions. The conclusions were

## Hens who came out of their shells

## How being given a free range changed four battery chickens

My family and I are quite definitely "hen people". We have become expert at interpreting hen personality and behaviour, and I am pecking at the idea of writing a monograph on the psychology of these most interesting birds.

We were not, however, familiar with the term "yearling hens", which we came across in the livestock advertisement column of *The Cambrian News* when looking to add to our stock of four bantams and a psychotic cockerel.

I ventured the opinion that yearling hens could not be up to much since they were priced at only 80p each but my wife was determined to see for herself.

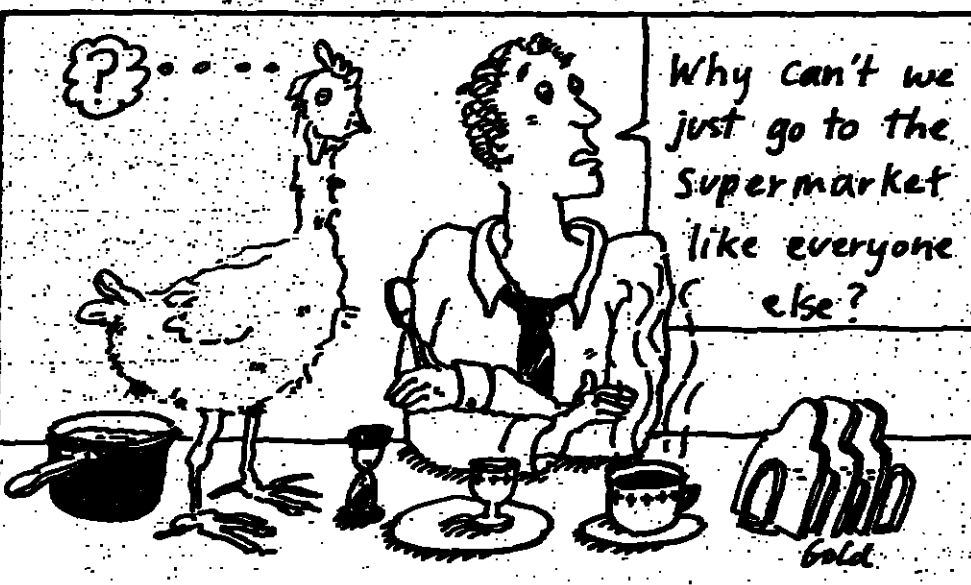
"They looked so pathetic", she said when she returned late on the afternoon with four yearling hens trussed up with string in the car boot. Indeed they did. They were bantams, here, dull-eyed and almost featureless, their skins bright red, particularly at the egg-dispensing end, which had the appearance of being swollen and inflamed.

With a sob in her voice, my wife explained that they had been confined to tiny boxes in vast barrack blocks under permanent artificial lighting and at controlled temperature. Their only activity, apart from egg-laying, had been to incline their heads slightly forward to eat their highly concentrated meal.

When I untied them and, with some distaste, carried them into a newly cleaned hen house, they simply rolled on to their sides and lay there unable to stand up.

"They look as if they've just been released from Belsen", I said grimly.

I guessed that the poor creatures would survive the



night and even if they did I felt it would be a kindness to act as the Grim Reaper's agent and prepare them for the freezer.

If exposure to cool fresh air did not kill them, they would probably starve to death because they were unable to deal with the compound layers pellets which would be rejected to feed them.

My wife, however, was optimistic. The following morning the hens were not only still alive but also on their feet.

There followed a debate on what the point was of keeping "the Belsen ladies". Their previous owner had obviously got rid of them because they had stopped regular laying and with pellets at a minimum of £5 a bag they would prove to be expensive pets.

This argument was dismissed. My wife and children were confident that with proper care the hens would lay again.

I looked myself in the henhouse and began to instruct the Belsen ladies in their new way of life.

By the third day, the birds were walking about the house quite normally, eating heartily and no longer cowering in a corner when someone entered.

And that evening there was a reward of one egg. The household was *en fête* (that is, our household, not the hens').

This early success was not maintained, though. There were no more eggs for a week and when two eggs did appear later they had no shells.

"I think they need to come outside now", my wife said at the end of the third week.

So the whole family was recruited for the task of building a rehabilitation centre. A derelict henhouse was put to rights and cleaned; a large area of grass was enclosed by chickenwire and a gate constructed to allow human access so that the expected eggs could be collected; finally, in a moving ceremony, my seven-year-old son conveyed the Belsen ladies to their new abode.

The sight of grass and open space was clearly a shock. They wandered aimlessly for a time, peering through the netting and pecking suspiciously at the strange green stuff beneath their feet.

The filling of their feeding trough calmed them somewhat, but they showed no inclination to enter their smart new house.

"You'll have to show them what to do", my mother said from a safe distance - she is not a hen person.

We entered the enclosure, packed up each hen in turn and gently pushed it through the door of the henhouse. They stayed inside for half an hour inspecting the property, then ventured out again.

As dusk fell they all trooped up the little gangplank and bedded themselves down for the night. The following morning it was raining, which caused some consternation, but eventually the boldest Belsen lady stepped gingerly out into her garden and the others followed.

Now they are producing among them one egg a day, complete with shell - not a spectacular return on all the time, effort and layers' pellets invested.

Anyway, for the moment the material benefits seem less important than the sight of four healthy, happy hens, almost covered in feathers, scratching among the grass and rubbing eagerly to greet whoever feeds them.

David Sinclair

## TALKBACK: THE FOOD SCANDAL

From: Mrs J. M. Hammond, Yealm Lodge, Yeadington, Devon.

I have been following the great food debate in your columns with avid interest and would like to add this personal protest. I gave up smoking years ago because it was bad for my health and my pocket. I have now given up drinking for medical reasons. My sex life is severely restricted because my husband is away from home most of the time, and with four sons under the age of six, I don't have the energy for extra-curricular activities. If I now give up much of the food I enjoy, I might as well go and live down under a passing truck.

From: Professor John Yudkin, Wellington Court, Wellington Road, London NW8.

Nutritionists lead a hazardous life. Geoffrey Cannon's articles illustrate two of the major hazards, one in their relation to the public, and the other in their relation to the food industry.

Like workers in any other science, nutritionists do not yet know all the answers, else why would they go busily carrying out research? But the answers to the public's questions about what is a healthy diet cannot wait until knowledge is complete, so the nutritionists have to advise on the basis of what is known together with reasonable extrapolation into what is still unknown. Thus, different nutritionists may well come to different conclusions about what is a healthy diet. Most particularly, they will differ in the degree to which they are prepared to express their conclusions with conviction, and this poses a special danger if some are tempted to espouse and hypothesize before it has been proved.

Cannon's articles contain many dogmatic statements derived from such extrapolations, including the suggested role of dietary fat in causing heart disease and breast cancer, and of lack of dietary fibre in causing appendicitis, hiatus hernia and cancer of the breast.

Many nutritionists doubt the validity of these hypotheses, and think it very likely that they will be abandoned. How much faith then will the public retain in those nutritionists who have so forcefully promoted unproven hypotheses and mistakes?

Cannon also exposes the hazard of the nutritionist's relationship with the food industry. But his indictment of food manufacturers in general is unwarranted. There may be no saints among the food manufacturers, but neither are they all sinners. Moreover, it is a slur on the integrity of many nutritionists to imply that those who advise food manufacturers are invariably tainted because they help them in nefarious activities in undermining the health of the community. But what does Geoffrey Cannon want? He complains that the food industry is insufficiently concerned about the nutritional qualities of their products. How can he then complain when a food manufacturer approaches a nutritionist, and the nutritionist agrees to give him advice?

From: Mrs R. A. Walker, Ashington Rectory, Fulbourn, West Sussex.

It was interesting to read your articles but it was disappointing that only part of the problem relating to food and disease was mentioned. There was no mention of the so-called "junk" foods, many of the substances of which are thought to be carcinogenic, not of the supposedly wholesome foods like fruit, vegetables, grains etc. that have been sprayed with insecticides, to say nothing of the fact that many seeds are coated with an organic mercury preparation.

As workers with a history of renal disease and diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system are precluded from working with organic mercury compounds, one cannot wonder what effect these may have on the consumer.

Perhaps the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education could extend its work

to cover this field and then make recommendations to the Government.

A comprehensive preventive medicine programme could then be implemented, thus relieving the National Health Service burden on future generations, rather than relying on revenue from food companies producing harmful products.

From: R. A. Wilson, Food Manufacturers' Federation, Catherine Street, London WC2.

Food manufacturers welcome open debate on questions affecting the national diet, provided this is conducted responsibly and with proper respect for the varying needs of individuals.

It is a pity therefore that Mr Geoffrey Cannon's recent series of features, first with 'such a serious subject in a sensationalized manner.

That apart, may I make three points:

1. The food industry works within a tight framework of statutes and regulations on such things as compositional standards, hygiene and labelling.

2. If the Government, advised by independent medical and nutrition experts, decides to change the law or adopt new nutritional guidelines, manufacturers will conform.

3. Whatever the pattern for the future is to be - and we would be the first to agree that nutritional thinking is going through a period of change - the industry will continue to provide consumers throughout the year with the widest possible variety of fresh and preserved foods at affordable prices.

From: Mrs Sally Brown, Red House Farm, Dennington, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Your recent articles confirm a conversation with my grandson who was complaining, as children are wont, but justifiably, I think, of the food in his High School - soggy chips with soggy fish or sausages. They now never have a joint of meat,

chicken or turkey, but are turning more and more to convenience "junk" food because they are quicker to prepare and therefore cheaper in woman-hours in the kitchen!

Do accountants rule our lives to such an extent that we are going to ruin our children's health in order to cut overheads?

It would surely be better to stop school meals altogether in favour of packed lunches which can be suitably prepared at home as Canadian children do in spite of their bitter winter climate?

It does seem ridiculous that those lavishly equipped school kitchens should not be used fully to produce good wholesome food made by their excellent cooks in favour of a tin-opener, a packet opener and a deep freezer.

Our children's health and education are the country's investment in the future. "Whoever a man soweth that also shall he reap".

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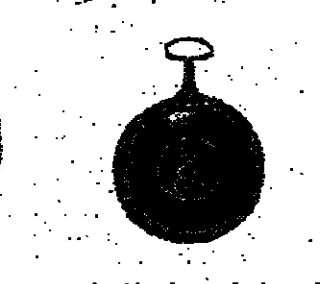
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A large freewood figure of a woman, in the manner of Oloffe Grupp, 17th century, made of oak. Sold 3rd April 1984 for £3,080. Enquiries: Elizabeth Wilson.



A Chelsea "Hans Sloane" plate, 1754-1755, 22 cm. Sold 14th February 1984 for £3,060. Enquiries: David Bant.



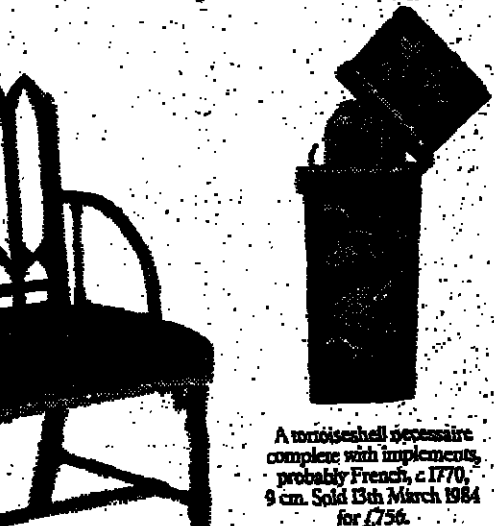
A gold and enamel pair cased quarter-repeating duplex, by Ralph Gout, of London, 1793. Sold 23rd February 1984 for £3,850. Enquiries: Tina Miller.



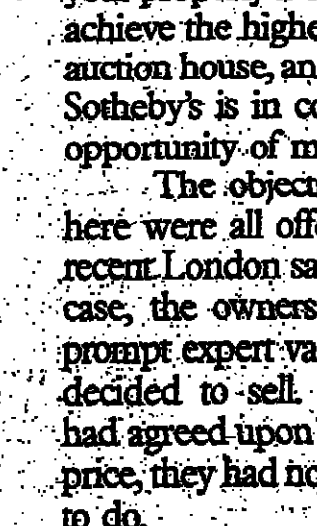
A George II oval soup tureen and covers, marked Edward Wharfedale London 1752, 48 cm. Sold November 1983 for £9,020. Enquiries: Peter Waldron.



A William and Mary wooden doll, in her original clothes, c. 1690, 42.5 cm. Sold 29th May 1984 for £7,600. Enquiries: Bunny Campbell.



One of a pair of George III mahogany armchairs in the Gothic style, c. 1765. Sold 15th June 1984 for £7,600. Enquiries: Graham Child.



A neoclassical decorative complex with implements, probably French, c. 1770, 9 cm. Sold 15th March 1984 for £756. Enquiries: John Culine.

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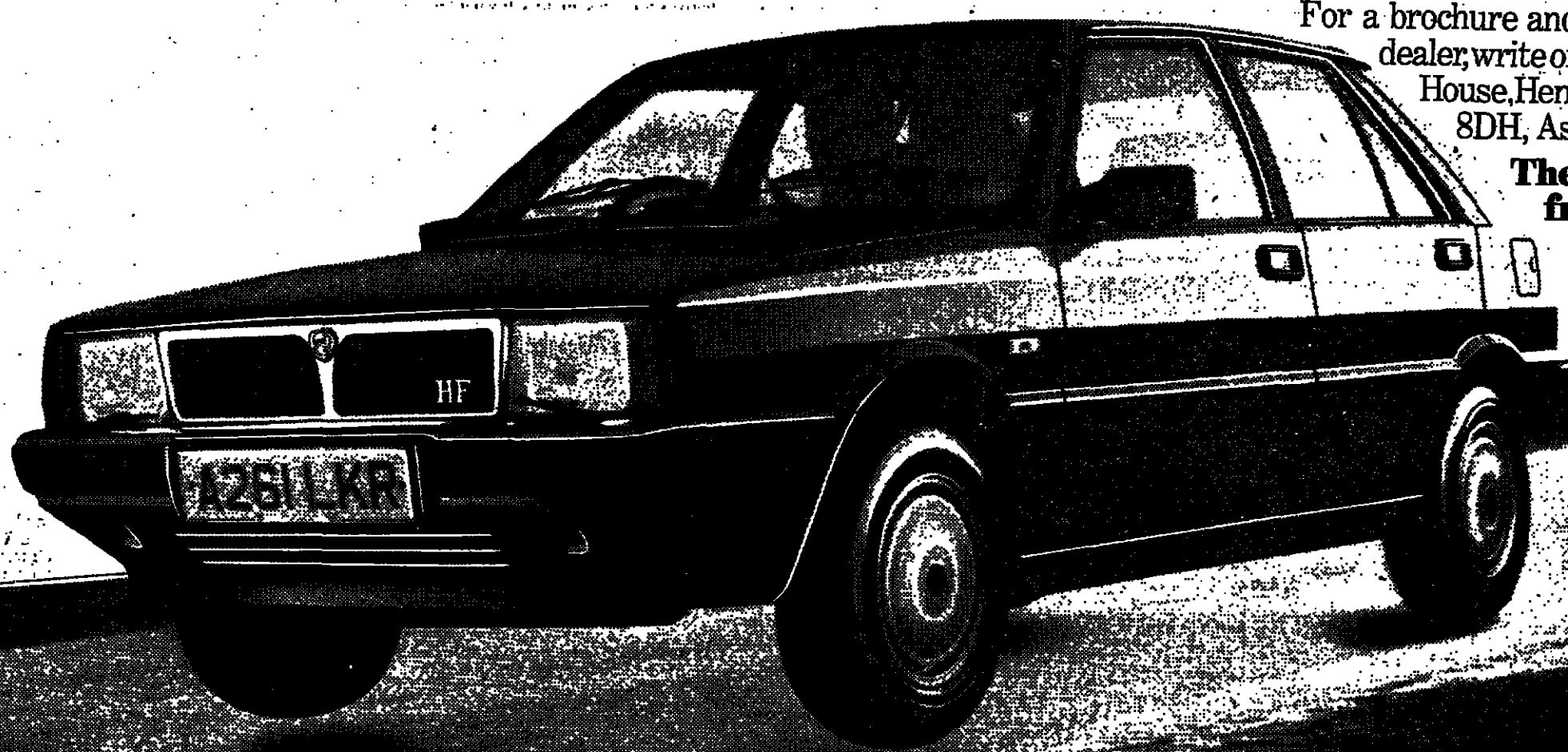
Which only leaves us to add that Lancia Delta HF Turbo prices start at £7,250.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Banking on the palace

Convinced it has the support of the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, the GLC plans to petition the monarch directly if the House of Lords votes for the council's abolition. The GLC says it is "politically legitimate" to ask for the Queen's intercession through the Privy Council. It is said in County Hall that the Queen deposes the manner, rather than the authority, of the proposed axing of the GLC, and rumours abound that she has personally lobbied certain members of the Lords to abstain in the vote. Observers say the pivotal contact has been Lord Porchester, the Queen's cousin, confidant, and racing manager. Porchester, formerly chairman of Hampshire County Council and the South-east Economic Planning Council, says that is not so.

The GLC first started to pin faith in the Queen as an ally against Mrs Thatcher in May, when she opened the Thames Barrier alongside Ken Livingstone and his mother, Ethel. In what the GLC describes as a "strong political speech", the Queen then applauded the council's "unswerving purpose".

The Duke of Kent will be meeting Fidel Castro's elder brother Ramon at the Royal Show in Warwickshire on Tuesday. As director of Havana's Cattle Breeding Genetics Centre, he wants to talk bulls.

### Queen's rouble

Part-time spies from the Territorial Army's intelligence and security group may need some extra training. They recently spotted a man at a recruitment exhibition outside the Royal Exchange in London, taking photographs of a "TA" poster, asked in Russian: "Do you speak Russian? Our group needs you." Far from being a spy, the man was a

Господин по-русски?



HANEH RYNNIE  
AM NYKHU

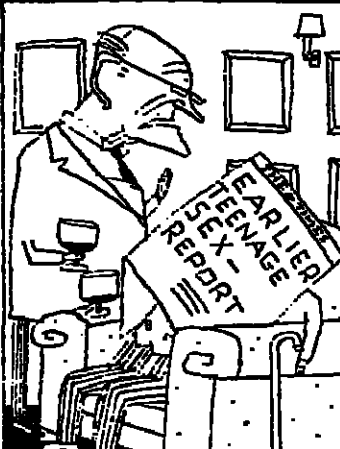
from finding his intense interest suspicious, a khaki-clad female approached and said: "I see you're interested. Would you like to join?" Refusing to take a polite no for an answer, she thrust into his hand a leaflet describing how to enrol. The would-be spy has been making great play of the story. He is Albert Fin, special correspondent of Russia's *New Times* magazine.

It is a year since Selous Street in Camden Town was renamed Mandela Street, the council linking it, erroneously, with the Rhodesian pioneer who gave his name to Ian Smith's Selous Scouts. Strange, then, that Selous Street still appears on the letterheads of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, which has its headquarters at number 13.

### Barricads

Labour's national leaders have been careful to distance themselves from the miners' picket-line violence. At the grass roots they are less fussy. In a South Yorkshire County Council debate, arts chairman Jack Brown boldly said he condoned it. Fellow councillor Mick Porter, a miner, declared: "When we get Thatcher down we are going to kick her till she squeals like a stuck pig."

BARRY FANTONI



"In our day we were told to wait. Alas, Amstruther, I'm still waiting."

### Buttoned up?

Lady Shirley Porter, true-blue leader of Westminster City Council, appears to have been rumbled by her own planning officers. Asked in council on June 11 if she had planning permission to use 25 Savile Row as an office for her new company, Efficiency in Local Government Ltd, she refused to answer "such a ridiculous question". Two days later, planning officers visited the address, a Burlington Shirts shop, and decreed that she would indeed need change-of-use permission. Her application was due to be heard last night. If approved, an opposition councillor observed, it will have been dealt with in a record 15 days, which "makes one wonder why Lady Porter felt it necessary to set up her company when there is so much efficiency in local government already".

PHS

# Six Fontainebleau myths

by Malcolm Rifkind

The budget deal struck at Fontainebleau was a major success for Britain and a breakthrough for the Community. Critics are having difficulty swallowing that fact. Those who were accusing Mrs Thatcher of being too tough now say she was not tough enough. It is time to dispose of the myths.

**Myth no 1: Britain would have been better off without any deal and refusing to allow the Community to raise more money.**

Not so. Under this deal, we have released our refunds for 1983 (£440m), we have got a refund for 1984 (£600m) and we have secured 66 per cent relief for the future. We will be paying less than half what we would have had to pay if we had done as Mr Kinnock advised. That would have meant sticking to the 1 per cent VAT ceiling and paying our contribution at a rate rising to £1.5bn in 1985.

We have no Treaty-given right to refunds. The Labour government's negotiation did not prize a penny out of the Community. With this deal we will be better off financially, even with the increase in the Community's own resources. The ceiling on our own resources will rise to 1.4 per cent of VAT. We will continue to pay less than the existing 1 per cent ceiling because of our refunds, while others pay more. Our

actual payments will decline in real terms over the period 1983-88.

**Myth no 2: This is only a temporary deal.**

Not so. This agreement is linked to the new decision on the level of the Community's own resources. That decision cannot be changed unless we agree, and we shall not agree unless satisfactory budget arrangements remain in place.

**Myth no 3: This agreement is worse than what was on offer in March.**

Not so. What was on offer in March was a further series of year-by-year refunds followed by a system whose exact basis remained in dispute. It was nothing like as good as what we have now secured: a systematic settlement reflecting our relative prosperity and ensuring automatic payment of refunds.

**Myth no 4: We are worse off under this deal than under the previous system of ad hoc payments.**

Not so. Not only did those payments involve annual haggles both with other member states and with the European Parliament but the amount of our refunds was decreasing. Until this week our 1983 refunds were blocked by France and Italy. Now our refunds are again on a rising trend. Nor will it be open to

member states to block our payments in any one year because our refunds will take the form of reducing our VAT contributions in the following year.

**Myth no 5: We have got a deal by cutting out of the calculation our contribution to the Community in levies and duties.**

Not so. What we have agreed covers the great bulk of our payments to the Community. The new method of calculation means simply that levies and duties are counted as if they were paid at our VAT rate, ie just over 21 per cent of the Community budget. On 1983 figures the proportion of our total net contribution left out of account was £170m out of a total of £1,130m.

**Myth no 6: By allowing the Community to raise more revenue we have lost our opportunity to cut agricultural spending.**

Not so. In the last year of the last Labour government, agricultural spending took up 78 per cent of the Community budget. Now that figure is 65 per cent. For the first time, the Community has agreed that, as in each of the member states, revenue must determine expenditure, not the other way round.

Each year the Community will set

a ceiling on what it can spend with a separate ceiling for agriculture to ensure that the rate of growth of agricultural spending is less than that of overall spending. There is still a way to go, but the mood of the Community has quite changed from the days when Britain's was the lone voice in favour of a disciplined budget.

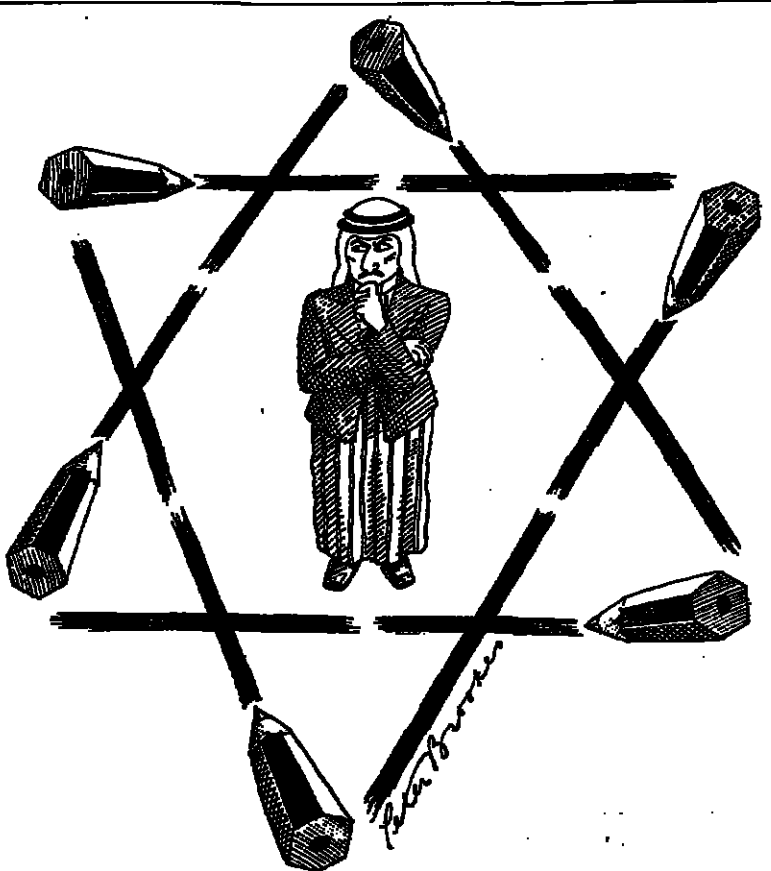
Germany is already the biggest contributor to the budget and will become an even bigger contributor. France is now becoming a net contributor for the first time. Our combined efforts will ensure that budget discipline becomes a reality. Finance ministers are committed to adopting measures which will guarantee the application of the principles I have described. We shall be able to satisfy ourselves that those measures have been adopted before an increase in Community revenue goes through.

On a hard analysis of our economic interests, this deal is good for Britain. But there is more to it than that. We have resolved an issue that has vexed our relations with other Community countries since we joined. We must now join with them in concentrating on major collaborative efforts to build our economies and create new jobs. We have at last put the Community's finances on a sound basis.

The author is Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

## Yesterday's reversal of the ban on the Arab-Jewish Peace List highlights the importance of the Arab vote in next month's Israeli election. Christopher Walker reports

### Could the West Bank factor bulldoze Shamir?



Nazareth. There could be no better reminder of the complexities of next month's Israeli general election than a drive through the Galilee Hills into Nazareth, the biblical Arab town with its Muslim majority and communist-Arab mayor. There one is faced by a battery of posters (in Arabic) exhorting voters to support Yahad, the new centre party led by the swashbuckling hero of many Israeli battles against the Arabs, former defence minister Ezer Weizman.

To reinforce his efforts to woo the Arab vote, the publicity-conscious Yahad (Together) Party has placed a popular Arab lawyer, Mohammed Massawa, in sixth position on its list, a respectable lot which might just squeeze him into parliament if the Weizman group can substantially improve its present standing.

To some outsiders, the fact that Israel's 710,000 Arabs have the vote at all, or bother to exercise it - as 68 per cent of those eligible did at the 1981 election - might come as a surprise. So would the sight of the occasional flowing Arab robe among the open the necked shirts on the benches of Knesset, where Arabic is the only language into which the official report of the proceedings is translated from Hebrew.

The growing importance of the Arabic vote was underscored at the outset of the campaign by Yitzhak Rabin, the respected former Labour prime minister and shadow defence spokesman, who pointed out that the 1981 election might come as a surprise. So would the sight of the occasional flowing Arab robe among the open the necked shirts on the benches of Knesset, where Arabic is the only language into which the official report of the proceedings is translated from Hebrew.

Not long ago, in the wake of the St James's Square siege, I pointed out, with no great conviction that I was revealing astounding truths hitherto quite unsuspected, that Colonel Gaddafi is obviously raving mad, and that the same is true of an appalling large number of national leaders present or recently past, including Idi Amin, Emperor Bokassa, Ayatollah Khomeini and Mao Tse-tung. I went on to discuss the implications of this alarming state of affairs, and to suggest one or two things that the rest of us might do about it.

A little later, there was a letter in this paper from a professor of psychiatry who was surely the best of us whom Peter Simple (Chief Psychiatric Adviser to the Leek and String Bean Marketing Board and much given to crying "We are all guilty"). The prof took exception to my calling these lunatics lunatics ("silly epithets"), because "There is no good evidence that any of these potentates are or ever were insane" and because "It is a dangerous mistake to assume that behaviour we do not like and have difficulty understanding is for that reason the product of madness", and because "calling them madmen is simply a rather childish way of cocking a snook at them, of asserting our superiority, and of excusing our expensive failure to understand or outwit them", and, most notably, because "they are the product of cultures we do not, and have never seriously tried to, understand".

Well, now. It is true that one man's madness is another's charming eccentricity, and "good evidence" that these potentates are, or were, insane. But I insisted, as or were a marble or two short can be defined in an almost infinite number of ways: the professor is therefore entitled to say that the evidence so far available is not good enough. But that immediately prompts a question, at the answer to which I cannot even guess, which is: if the habit (practised, according to reliable reports, by Amin) of keeping a refrigerator stocked with bits of one's opponents lately deceased, no doubt to ward off night starvation, and the quaint custom (which

One of the most interesting developments in the present campaign is the absence of independent Arab lists. In 1981, there were five, all of which failed to secure the 1 per cent total of the national vote needed to win a seat. The lists were based largely on the clan system, which in the past has been one of the dominant factors in determining Arab voting patterns.

The main opposition Labour party, under the leadership of Mr Shimon Peres, has persuaded a number of clans not to put forward their own lists and hopes to make further inroads into the former predominance among Arab voters of Rakah, the Israeli communist party. Rakah remains heavily Moscow-oriented and its four parliamentary deputies make an incongruous vehicle for the Arab protest vote.

The change in Israeli Arab voting patterns began in 1981, when only 37 per cent of the Arab voters (about 60,000) voted for Rakah, compared with 50 per cent at the previous election in 1977, which swept

Menachem Begin's right-wing Likud into power for the first time. Labour did well out of the transformation, securing 29 per cent of the Arab vote in 1981, compared with only 11 per cent four years earlier.

If this trend continues, Labour will emerge as the dominant party among Arab voters, says political commentator Amnon Barzilai.

Israeli Arabs now form 17 per cent of the population inside the so-called green line (that is, excluding the occupied West Bank and Gaza and annexed East Jerusalem). Ranan Cohen, head of Labour's Arab department, has drawn up a document illustrating far-reaching changes in the structure of the Arab villages which have further weakened the dependence on the old clan framework. Seventy-six per cent of Arab breadwinners are now salaried, and a large number of them work outside their place of residence, although many young Arabs feel they are not getting all that is due to them from the state.

The struggle for the Arab vote

Bernard Levin

## No, Dr Kiosk, I'm sane, superior and innocent

Bokassa was similarly given to) of murdering entire classrooms of schoolchildren, do not constitute good evidence of insanity, what would, in the good professor's judgment, constitute such evidence? Would he, for instance, also resist classifying as not quite all there that other modern African potentates who relied for advice on a doctor believed to be wise beyond the average run of mankind, and who, feeling that he would rather have the doctor's wisdom first-hand rather than second, killed the unfortunate medic and ate his brains? (History does not, alas, record whether any sudden access of wisdom was discerned. Nor, for that matter, do we know whether the gourmet in question took his brains en brochette, with sauce piquante, or au beurre noir.)

Or what about Mao? The Red Guards, unleashed and encouraged by him, murdered a still uncaptured number of wholly innocent people: the victims were tortured, beaten to death, subjected to degradations unseen in the world on that scale since Hitler, while all the time the Chairman, who had already given one or two hints that he was carrying idiosyncrasy to rather exceptional lengths (though perhaps - one cannot be certain - our professor would hold it perfectly normal for a man to order the manufacture and distribution of seven hundred million pictures of himself), cheered them on.

Calling such people madmen, says the prof, "is simply a rather childish way of... asserting our superiority". Well, I think I now have something which will at last provide "good

evidence" that I, at least, am mentally no quite 16 annas to the rupee. I do assert my superiority over people who do the kind of thing I have described. I am superior, both intellectually and morally, to modern men who, three-quarters of the way through the twentieth century, practice cannibalism, or who claim and exercise the right to exterminate as many millions of people as they think fit in the name of an infallible ideology, or who (step forward Poirot) to be measured for a strait-jacket) mark their accession to power by burning every piece of printed or written matter in the country, from books and Buddhist scrolls to hospital record cards, preparatory to slaughtering roughly one-seventh of the population.

To these people I am superior; what is more, I can be a great deal more stupid and a great deal more wicked than I actually am, and still assert my superiority over them. I shall go further, and risk being put away. These rabid dogs of our world, the professor would have us believe, are not rabid dogs at all, but "the product of cultures we do not, and have never seriously tried to, understand" (let alone show the smallest respect for) cultures that produce such creatures and such actions.

But here, you see, I run two risks, not one. Not only am I plainly bughouse, I am no less obviously a fascist. It is bad enough, these days, to be widely believed that anybody could play the fiddle like Yehudi Menuhin if it were not for the stupefying effect of capitalism, and indeed that nobody is more

intelligent than anybody else, to claim that some people are in some ways superior to some others, what is inexcusable is to assert that in any circumstances whatever any white person is superior in any way at all to any person of any colour. When Amin was at the height of his murderous and insane career, there were happily few (though not none) to defend him; but there were very many to excuse him, on the grounds that British rule in Uganda had been just as bad - nay, far worse. Nobody, as I recall, said he was a bloody savage, let alone that whatever culture produced him was not a culture at all but an abominable barbarism.

We are not all guilty. Oh, we are all guilty of something, baseness, meanness, cruelty, deceit - none of us is free of sin. But we are not all guilty of genocide or even burglary, and it is about time the pestilence of total moral relativism was tackled, before it destroys us all.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As, to be hated, needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

It is not comforting to realize that we are already two-thirds of the way through Pope's transfiguration: we have long since moved from enduring the mad dogs to playing them. Indeed, many have already gone all the way to the embrace. Mao and Castro have inspired hero-worship in countries like ours, as Stalin did before them, and the Khmer Rouge itself had its western admirers even as its members were carpeting Cambodia with corpses.

But those who carpet any country with corpses are monsters and mad, and we ought not to shrink from saying so. "Evil be thou my Good!" was once a blasphemy; then it became more than a paradox; soon it will be a perfectly reasonable comment. We might remember, though, that Milton put it in the mouth of Satan. Now there was a product of a culture we have never seriously tried to understand.

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David Watt

## SOS - reaction stations

Will the miners' strike do more harm in the long run to the Conservatives or to Labour? It is a nice point. The normal, commonsense answer is that of course it is going to bust the People's Party wide open again; and indeed there are signs (especially from the direction of Tony Benn) that the dispute is still running when the Labour Party conference meets at the beginning of October. Mr Kinnock's beautiful new card-house will be scattered to the four winds. Nevertheless his money is on Labour's rediscovered sense of self-preservation holding out for a bit longer than the autumn. In that case, Labour will doubtless continue to look thoroughly sheepish and ineffective, as it does now; but the Government may well suffer even more.

The reason has very little to do with the rights and wrongs of the strike itself. So far as that goes I should judge, from purely anecdotal evidence, that most people have some theoretical sympathy for the miners (though in strictly limited quantities), an instinctive dislike of the wretched Mr McGregor who comes over on television, rather misleadingly as it happens, as the caricature of an insensitive "American boss", and a deep distrust of Arthur Scargill, whom they regard as dangerous and power-hungry if not actually off his rocker. In other words, the great British public doesn't like either side much, and would be delighted, if that were possible, to let them all stew quietly away in their own juice.

Unfortunately, thanks to the media, it is not possible. The violence invades every sitting-room and demands a reaction. That reaction is naturally hostile but since people do not want to take sides in the dispute the hostility is diverted from the combatants to the referee, for it is he who is allowing the fight to proceed. "This is un-British," it oughtn't to be allowed. "Someone ought to stop it." "Someone ought to do something." These are the commonest cries; and the "Someone" in question can, of course, be nobody but Mrs Thatcher.

The Prime Minister's determination not to be seen to intervene is understandable from a doctrinaire point of view; it may also, for the time being, be good politics - or at any rate the least expensive political line available. But still, the pressure that is now building up is significant and from the Government's point of view, menacing - not so much because it will force a sell-out to Mr Scargill (it won't) as because it threatens one of the main planks of the Thatcherite platform, namely the notion that government intervention in almost any field except security and law and order is at best a waste of effort, and at worst a dangerous delusion.

In fact, it is one of the most interesting sights in politics at present to watch this whole concept being eroded by a kind of cancer movement. On the left flank is the growing clamour of the public (and of Tory "wets" like Francis Pym) that the Government "do" something about the accumulating problems of the day, particularly unemployment. On the other wing is the Government itself, ably supported by a highly centralizing civil service, being drawn by events and by instincts of some of its members into more and more interventionism.

The most obvious has been the

whole assault on local government by removing one tier of it but anyone can see not only that it will in practice end by giving more control to government (because the local boroughs will not be able to take on the load effectively) but also that a lot of the impetus behind the excision comes from the most autocratic and contemptuous of political motives.

The *Daily Mirror's* embarrassing disclosures about Downing Street's manipulation of British Rail's wage policy can (in spite of cries of "Shock, Horror") have come as no surprise whatever to the *Mirror*, the Labour Party or anyone else. All ministers are about as capable of keeping their hands off the affairs of supposedly autonomous nationalized industries as they are of offering to halve their own budgets. The truth is that politicians have few enough instruments for influencing events as it is, and naturally grab anything that comes to hand for that purpose. If they can do so legally (and sometimes even if they can't), never mind what the last election manifesto may have said.

If Mrs Thatcher can give herself a better chance of defeating Mr Scargill by settling with the miners (which is in her province), and the railwaymen (which, strictly speaking, is not) then she would be mad not to try.

By the same token, if Messrs Lawson and Jenkin want (a) to regain control of the money supply and (b) to meet the clamour of Conservative voters that rates bills are exorbitant and that "something must be done" about it, then they are not going to be restrained by readings from Edmund Burke or John Stuart Mill of a blatant invasion of local government territory.

The question, of course, is whether it matters. The ordinary "consumer" is apt, in his usual, muddled kind of way, to answer on a case-by-case basis without bothering too much about theory. People agree with the general proposition that there has been "too much government" - to that extent the middle ground - has indeed been shifted in the last five years. They want lower taxes and fewer civil servants and for that reason I should imagine that a majority tolerates rate-capping and the abolition of the GLC even if it is achieved by, and ultimately enhances, the brute power of central government.

On the other hand they haven't the slightest objection to the Government settling railway pay, and an increasing number are beginning to be positively angry that the Government does not have a far more active approach to unemployment.

In other words, as I implied at the beginning, the tide may be turning against the idea of minimalist government - to which the cynical retort is that Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues have always preached "free market" and practised something very different from the outset. There is some truth in this.

Nevertheless the propaganda has been successful, perhaps too successful, and the Government is beginning to face an awkward choice. On the one hand is the unpopularity, possibly quite serious, of resisting public demand in the name of paper consistency; on the other is the prospect of doing what a growing number of its own supporters expect and appearing to be untrue to itself.

Philip Howard

## Hang on, McEnroe, I'll get you yet

This is the season of the year when I know that my backhand is going to swing as sweetly as Rosewall's; that the second service sliced across the body so that it becomes a vicious inswinger will raise dust in the corner of the service court every time; and that those high smashes will be swatted economically away from the middle of the racket rather than ricocheting around like a pellet of quicksilver in a nervous man's palm.

One of the troubles about having a moody who won a Wimbledon title (the Laker Doubles in 1922) is that one thinks that one ought to be able to do it oneself. And every year at this time I can see what I have been doing wrong and become convinced that fame and fortune and rows with umpires lie ahead for me.

It is too late for Wimbledon this year, damnit. But there are always Forest Hills (or are they Forest Lawns?), except that they have moved to somewhere that sounds noisier and less pastoral. Tennis is an annual triumph of fantasy over experience. I had an outing the other day to open the season. And as usual the backhand was like a cow kicking; the second service was very short, very soft and usually out; and the high smashes seldom made contact, not even with the wood. Apart from that, during the winter the forehead drive, heavily topspin and a killer, has developed a distressing ballooning tendency that takes it over the back-netting into the brambles every third shot.

In addition, one of the foursome (not I, I promise, but nephew Andrew) managed to break the head off the Dunlop Maxply with which Mama won Wimbledon more than 50 years ago, a treasured heirloom with which we were still beating the balls about. It was a notable shot in fact, of a violence to appeal Bill Tilden.

For sentiment we ought to get the head stitched back on, even if we have to give up using the racket. However, the little old shop-and-the Grays' Inn Road that boasts that it

strings and repairs rackets has just gone bust. I think that these nefarious metal rackets do not snap strings; or if they do, you chuck them away and send for a new racket. This is the age of instant obsolescence, even for tennis rackets.

All these defects are repairable, except perhaps Mama's decapitated racket. If I can just get to watch a bit of the tennis, I shall see how to do it by osmosis. There's nothing to it really. Just keep your eye on the ball until it hits the centre of the racket. Get your feet right, and your arms will take care of themselves. Go for the bold shots. Pounce in at the net like a tiger. Think what your next stroke is going to be as you move for this one. Skip like Mohammed Ali, stung like a bee. You can intimidate your opponent, destroy his confidence, upset his concentration, break up his game, and drive him into a blind rage simply by the way you keep score.

I know how to be a champ. I just need to watch a bit of Wimbledon, to pull it all together. As it happens, I have one of my mother's seats for the finals. But will I be there sucking in by sympathetic magic and propinquity the stuff of champions? Will I, Major Gem! (Tricky allusion to the pioneer of the game even older than Major Wingfield of blessed memory). No, I shall be in Stenoaks, presenting the prizes at the Open Day at Walthamstow Hall School of Girls.

This comes about partly because we have a moral duty to teach the young idea how to shoot, and partly on the theory, when asked so far in advance, that July 7 never comes. So it is back to the sources, chaps, notably "Bertie Changes His Mind", the only Wooster story from the pen of Jeeves when Bertie, in similar predicament, reaches for the heavily sliced story about Romano's in the Strand.

Perhaps, after the ugliness, the girls will give me a game of tennis. I dare say they are nearer my standard than the champs. At least until I get my game together next year.





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# WHERE SMALL PRINT MATTERS

During the past few weeks the Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping has been giving vent to odd displays of irritation over the question of Hongkong. Last month he publicly criticized two of his colleagues in the Chinese leadership, describing their assertion that China would not send troops to Hongkong after 1997 as "absolute rubbish". In China, where leaders go to great lengths to conceal their differences, a remark of this sort is nothing less than extraordinary. Then last week Mr Deng agreed to meet a delegation from Hongkong, made up of three senior members of the colony's Executive Council - its highest policy-making body - only to treat them with an abruptness bordering on outright rudeness.

What is troubling Mr Deng? Can it be that he is not entirely happy with the way that the talks between Britain and China on the future of Hongkong are progressing? Though the talks continue to be described officially as "useful and constructive", there are grounds for thinking that British and Chinese officials are still some way from coming to terms. The two sides no longer disagree over the broad question of what will happen to Hongkong when the lease on most of its territory expires in 1997. As the Foreign Secretary made clear in Hongkong two months ago, Britain is ready to accede to China's two principal demands, subject to a satisfactory agreement on Hongkong's future. These demands are that Britain acknowledge China's claim to sovereignty over Hongkong, and that the British administration there comes to an end in 1997. What is now dividing the two negotiating teams is the precise form a Sino-British agreement on Hongkong should take.

As Sir Geoffrey Howe explained in Hongkong in April, Britain is looking for an agree-

ment that will incorporate detailed provisions for maintaining the status quo in Hongkong after 1997. These provisions would include assurances about the independence of the territory's legal system and about the maintenance of existing civil liberties, as well as measures designed to preserve its economic framework intact. China, on the other hand, has recently been making it clear that it wants an agreement confined largely to issues of principle - dealing, that is, with general questions like sovereignty and overall administrative control. Indeed, the head of the Chinese negotiating team, Mr Zhou Nan, gave an interview earlier this month in which he explicitly declared this to be China's aim.

To those not closely involved in Hongkong affairs, the question of whether or not a Sino-British agreement contains detailed assurances for the future may not seem particularly important. But in fact it is important - vitally important - for at least two reasons. In the first place, it is simply not enough for Chinese leaders to say that they are going to preserve Hongkong unchanged after 1997, and that the people of Hongkong should therefore be confident about the future. Even if they have the best possible intentions towards Hongkong, Chinese leaders are deeply imbued with the habit of political and economic intervention, and will almost certainly be tempted to meddle in Hongkong's affairs at one stage or another.

Besides, China's past record shows that in the unrestrained exercise of power the Chinese Communist Party has repeatedly violated its own promises, not to mention the country's laws and constitution - a fact that Mr Deng Xiaoping himself would readily admit. China has, on the other hand,

kept a good record as far as observing international treaties and agreements is concerned. This is one good reason why a Sino-British agreement on Hongkong should contain full and specific provisions for maintaining the territory's social, political and economic system as it is now. Only in this way can the agreement help preserve not only business confidence - which is fairly resilient - but also the confidence of ordinary people in the territory, many of whom now regard the future with deep foreboding.

This brings us to the second reason why an agreement must include detailed assurances about the future. Mr Deng may be inclined to belittle members of Hongkong's Executive Council, on the ground that they are not truly representative of Hongkong opinion. But the fact is that both the Executive Council, and its sister organization, the Legislative Council, know a great deal about Hongkong opinion, and reflect it with some accuracy. Their view is that a Sino-British agreement must contain detailed assurances or guarantees if Hongkong is to survive and prosper. If China insists upon an agreement which excludes such details, and the British Government is tempted to accept it, the Executive and Legislative Councils will almost certainly reject it, and may well succeed in carrying most of the Hongkong public with them. A development of this sort would do even more damage to Hongkong than failure to reach agreement at all.

The British Government has already given way to most of China's demands over Hongkong. Now it is time for it to stand firm, and to let the Chinese Government know that it is not prepared to give further ground.

## GAVIN ASTOR

The death of Lord Astor of Hever severs the link between that family and *The Times*, which lasted more than sixty years and has been of great and salutary importance to the newspaper.

Gavin Astor's father, Major J. J. Astor later the first Lord Astor of Hever, rescued *The Times* from an uncertain fate after the death of Lord Northcliffe and from the capricious interference that had damaged the paper in the later years of Northcliffe's ownership. The rescue was effected by the combination of Astor's wealth and his conception of its responsibilities as chief proprietor with John Walter. The first need was to restore the reputation and authority of the paper by securing its editorial independence, free from day-to-day interference from proprietors or managers. This Astor did by recalling Geoffrey Dawson to the editorial chair and agreeing with him terms that came to be regarded as a model for an editor's constitutional powers. He saw his own role in the light of Bagehot's formulation of the rights of a constitutional monarch: to be informed, to encourage and to

warn; though with the effective power of appointment and dismissal.

Gavin Astor received almost all his father's holding in *The Times* Publishing Company in 1954 and became chairman of the company five years later. He shared his father's ideas about a proprietor's relations with his editor and his father's notion of trusteeship in the possession of such an important piece of public property. The problems which started to beset *The Times* in the 1960s were different from those which his father had coped with in the 1920s. Gavin Astor saw his primary responsibility as being to safeguard the economic future of the paper. But his freedom to act was limited by the authority his father still exercised. He was aware that *The Times* would be vulnerable to duty in the event of his death, and the changing conditions of newspaper production persuaded him that the paper stood in need of financial and technical resources exceeding anything he was able to supply himself.

The agreement with Lord Thomson of Fleet in 1966 put *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* together in a new com-

pany, in which Gavin Astor retained a 15 per cent interest. The editorial independence, to which the Astors attached so high an importance, was carried over by means of public undertakings and by the careful composition of the board of the company, which included four independent national directors. Gavin Astor became life president of the new company.

At the next change in the paper's ownership Astor ceased to have a financial interest in the company, but he remained a director of Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd, an earnest of his confidence in the new arrangements.

Although Gavin Astor's connection with *The Times* thus became more tenuous his concern for the paper and his generosity towards it and all who served it did not diminish. He took a high view of newspapers and of the responsibilities of those who direct them. On *The Times* we have special reason to be grateful for the way he discharged his responsibilities. Many others have profited less directly from his example, especially through his chairmanship of the Commonwealth Press Union.

## DANGER: KEEP IN

Only three miles from the USA heavily armed Soviet soldiers peer through binoculars towards the "main bulwark of imperialism". They are a unit of the elite KGB Border Guards based on Ratmanov Island off the Alaskan coast. Protecting the sixty-thousand kilometre border of the USSR is too sensitive a task to be entrusted to ordinary Soviet soldiers, since it requires a high degree of political awareness. The border guards are trained to stop spies and saboteurs slipping into the USSR - and to prevent Soviet citizens leaving.

Every year on the anniversary of their foundation they become front-page news: KGB generals proudly list the soldiers who have been awarded medals for their vigilance. Army General Vadim Matrosov, the commander of the 300,000 border troops, said in *Pravda* that "aggressive imperialist forces" had caused a deterioration in international relations; the CIA and other Nato espionage services were still attempting - unsuccessfully - to infiltrate their agents into the USSR.

The guardians of the border can rely on the leadership to keep them supplied with the latest weapons, helicopters and coastal craft. General Viktor Chebrikov, the KGB chief, is a

candidate member of the Politburo; but even more important, President Chernenko is himself a distinguished old boy of the corps. The media, as yet unable to unearth evidence that he was as great a war hero as Marshal Brezhnev, have discovered that during his national service "the head of the communist party and Soviet state was an active participant in the struggle against the country's enemies on the south-eastern borders in the 1930s".

He returned to the Khorog border post much later to commemorate this episode by planting a tree, and has sent the men now serving there "a small collection of books including both fiction and political literature". The main fighting at this time was to suppress the Muslim nationalists, now again the object of operations across the border in Afghanistan, but there is no evidence as yet that President Chernenko saw action himself.

There is a tendency common among western peace movements to denounce the internal repressions of the Soviet system while nonetheless arguing that the USSR's military expenditure is a direct result of Nato hostility. But for the Kremlin state security is indivisible. The borders which must be kept

"inviolable" have actually expanded repeatedly to incorporate neighbouring territory. When does defending state borders become offensive?

Article 20 of the border law includes among "border violators" anyone who tries to cross outside the official points or who attempts "illegally to board foreign or Soviet transport travelling abroad". No-one is allowed to enter the border zone without first obtaining a KGB permit, and unauthorized presence on shores, river banks or any border territory away from established routes can bring a heavy prison sentence - if the intruder survives the guns and dogs of the frontier guards. Local children, "Young Friends of the Border Guards", are required to report any suspicious strangers.

Clearly in the age of satellite photography the main role of the KGB frontier troops is to keep the Soviet population in, rather than agents out. However, they continue to win medals for discovering vans with secret compartments full of Bibles, anti-Soviet literature and other "contraband". Such vigilance may seem glorious to the men in the Kremlin, but it has little to do with the Helsinki principles encouraging free flow of people and information.

## Taking fresh look at Beveridge

From Mr Nicholas Hinton and others

Sir, The Government has now announced its timetable for the reviews of social security. Some organisations have already been approached to give oral evidence within the next few weeks, before the official deadline for written evidence.

Meanwhile, another review (of maternity provision) has been added to the agenda and it appears that additional issues may be considered by the Central Co-ordinating Unit after the deadline for published evidence has expired.

We believe that what the Secretary of State has called "the most substantial examination of the social security system since the Beveridge report" should give genuine opportunities for public involvement and that we are therefore anxious that it should not be conducted in an over-hasty manner or with an ill-defined agenda.

We urge the Government to reconsider its timetable for public consultation and to produce a clear and definitive list of the real issues under consideration. We would also welcome an assurance that there will be further consultation on any proposals for change resulting from the reviews.

We look forward to a public statement of the Government's intentions.

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS HINTON (Director, National Council for Voluntary Organisations),  
FRAN BENNETT (Acting Director, Child Poverty Action Group),  
SALLY GREENCROSS (Deputy Director, Age Concern),  
ELIZABETH FILKIN (Director, National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux),  
PHYLLIS FERGUSON (Director, Family Forum),  
CHRIS POND (Director, Low Pay Unit),  
JOHN COX (Director, The Spastics Society),  
National Council for Voluntary Organisations,  
26 Bedford Square, WC1.  
June 26.

From the Director of the National Consumer Council

Sir, The National Consumer Council called for a full-scale review of the social security system as long ago as 1977. Eighteen months ago, together with the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish consumer councils, we set in train our own review, which is nearing completion and which we hope to publish later this year.

We share the wish that voluntary organizations express that the reviews which the Secretary of State for Social Services has now set up should provide a real opportunity for public involvement and debate.

We believe that it is particularly important that the reviews should not approach the problems of the social security system in a piecemeal way, but should relate decisions about part of the system to a coherent plan for the system as a whole.

We shall want to propose such a plan ourselves. In the meantime, like the voluntary organizations, we hope that the Government will make clear its wish to allow all those with considered views to give due time to prepare them and to look at proposals for dealing with parts of the system in the light of the health of the whole.

Yours faithfully,  
JEREMY MITCHELL, Director,  
National Consumer Council,  
18 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.  
June 26.

## Race in schools

From Mr Clifton Robinson

Sir, Your article (June 14) about Bradford headmaster Ray Honeyford gives the impression that he may be disciplined for referring to the disadvantaged position of white pupil minorities in schools where over 80 per cent of the children were of Asian origin.

If that was all he said one would have no quarrel with him. One would enter a dialogue with him about the proper use of resources in his school so as to serve the needs of all children. And one would work towards developing in him a sympathetic understanding of the experiences of black pupils in similar circumstances elsewhere.

But that was not all. His contribution to this important debate has been marked, in our view, by inaccuracies and stereotypes. The complete field of education and race is much too important to be treated in such a way.

Yours faithfully,  
C. E. B. ROBINSON,  
Deputy Chairman,  
Commission for Racial Equality,  
Elliot House,  
10-12 Allington Street, SW1.  
June 20.

## Gift of tongues

From Major-General A. L. Gadd

Sir, Perhaps it is the extraordinary reason given by Roger Scruton in his June 19 article for teaching English children French ("so that they will understand and appreciate the written word") which gives greatest point to Mr Dick H. Pantlin's statement (in his letter on the same day) that "all my Dutch and German friends speak fluently at least three languages".

As long as the object of language teaching is seen as literary appreciation we shall remain a basically monoglot nation. On the Continent - even nowadays in France - it is well understood that the first aim is to facilitate communication by developing fluency in speech

## Europe still lacking in resources

From Mr Bryan Cassidy, MEP-elect for Dorset East and Hampshire West (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, As a newly elected member of the European Parliament I found myself in complete accord with the view expressed (feature, June 27) by Terence Higgins, MP, that the case for an increase in the European Community's "own resources" (ORs) has not been made convincingly.

In effect, the extra money will go to the European Commission, a body which has shown little realization of the need for economy yet contrives to generate proposals to regulate every aspect of commercial and industrial life.

I fear that any increase in the Commission's funding will lead to yet more "social engineering" like the "Vredeling" initiative, the fifth Company Law Directive and the twin directives to control the use of temporary work and part-time work. The last two will certainly have the effect of reducing the amount of temporary and part-time work available without any compensating gain in full-time employment. Since a very large proportion of temporary and part-time workers are women, both measures will mean a reduction in female job opportunities.

As for the argument that an increase in ORs is needed to finance still greater agricultural support, I am, like Terence Higgins, unconvinced. Though I had a hard time from dairy farmers during the recent election, I had an even harder time from consumers who are irate at such things as the sale of butter to the Soviets at 7p per pound.

The dairy farmers assured me that they would far rather have an EEC agricultural policy which was subject to market forces than one which was decided by political whims.

The European Community is going through a bad patch in the eyes of UK citizens. That is why so many voted with their bottoms on June 14 by staying at home. The abstainers will not be persuaded that things have got better if part of the solution to the UK's budget problem

involves giving yet more money to the Commission to spend in ways which have already provoked so much irritation.

As you observed in your editorial (June 27) there is real work to be done in Europe to create a genuine common market free of restrictions and restraints to the movement of goods and people. These are spheres where the Commission in Brussels has been singularly slow to act.

Yours faithfully,  
BRYAN CASSIDY,  
The Stables,  
White Cliff Gardens,  
Blandford Forum,  
Dorset.  
June 27.

From Mr Robert J. Peliza

Sir, Let us stop splitting hairs and greet the outcome of the summit at Fontainebleau as a much needed plus for the European concept, which has eliminated the fear of another west European war, brought prosperity to the European peoples, and will encourage greater unity of purpose to reduce unemployment, to raise our quality of life and to defend our much threatened freedoms.

Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT J. PELIZA,  
125 Beverley Drive,  
Edgewood,  
Middlesex.  
June 27.

From Alastair K. Ross

Sir, Had they got a set of old volumes of *Punch* at Fontainebleau? I suspect that the inspiration for Tuesday's settlement came from a wartime cartoon of 1914 or 1915.

In it, a Scottish soldier, home on leave from France, is asked how he has got on in the French shops.

"Och, it's easy," he replies. "If ye want two eggs, ye just say 'Twa ool'. Then they bring you three eggs and ye give them back one."

Yours truly,  
ALASTAIR ROSS,  
48 Mount Pleasant Road,  
Ealing, W5.  
June 27.

## Falklands fishing

From Mr Simon Lyster

Sir, In his letter (June 18) on the Falklands fishing issue Dr Godman missed the main point. It would be counter-productive to encourage any more fishermen in Falklands waters, while Argentina or otherwise, without first controlling the amount of fish they can catch.

Falklands fish stocks are (or were until recently) extremely rich. But because the British Government has failed to declare a 200-mile fishing zone around the islands, trawlers from any country (except Argentina) are free to take as much fish as they can catch without any restriction and without paying a penny in licence fees.

As a result, Polish, Russian, East German, Japanese, Spanish, and Taiwanese vessels have been pouring into Falklands waters in the last 18 months and are fishing as hard as they can while the bonanza lasts.

In 1980 an anonymous writer

observed: "We arrest a man or woman who steals the goose from off the common, but we let the person loose who steals the common from under the goose." At enormous cost the Falklands goose is now safe from the Argentinians, but we are allowing the Poles, Russians, East Germans, Japanese, Spanish and Taiwanese to strip the common with impunity.

Unless the Government takes rapid action to impose controls, even if only as an interim measure until a broader agreement with Argentina can be worked out, talk of Argentine fishermen, British fishermen or any other fishermen is irrelevant because there simply will not be viable numbers of fish to catch.

Yours faithfully,  
SIMON LYSTER, Hon Secretary,  
Falkland Islands Foundation,  
c/o World Wildlife Fund - UK,  
Flands House,  
11-13 Ockford Road,  
Godalming, Surrey.

## Helicopter link

From Professor J. B. Large

Sir, I was amazed to read in your June 23 edition that the Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Transport had overturned the Civil Aviation Authority approval for a further extension of the licence to operate the Heathrow/Gatwick helicopter link because of environmental disturbance (Noise?).

I acted as a consultant on noise matters to British Caledonian during the CAA hearing, agreeing to represent the airline after an examination of the noise problem had led me to the conclusion that it was not a major factor at any point along the route. Apparently the CAA agreed with my conclusions when making their recommendations.

Over the past few years my colleagues and I have made noise level measurements along the link route, and on route the effect of the noise could not be considered any more than a minor irritant.

A scrutiny of the complaints over the past few years confirms my opinion that the number of complaints was small and the majority were not concerned with noise.

Once again, I sense concern for noise control being judged emotionally and politically, regardless of the facts.

Yours sincerely,  
J. B. LARGE,  
University of Southampton,  
Faculty of Engineering,  
Highfield,  
Southampton.  
June 23.

## 'Star wars' programme

From Mr Philip Payne

Sir, The idea of securing nuclear protection by means of celestial technology and reassuring words - Strategic Defence Initiative - is a comfort. The umbrella might still leak (Dr Cockcroft, June 22) but except for the thirty million or so with a terminal drip in the neck we shall have all-round protection - while the Russians, being technologically behind, are still scratching their heads.

Good for us; less good for them. If, however, the intention is to reduce tension by limiting the threat to both sides, the Americans will pass on their defence technology to the Russians, step by step. I doubt if a single reader of today's *Times* believes that they will. Instead, the aim is that the West - or a part of it - shall be protected and the East vulnerable, and the balance of terror destroyed.

Yet for 20 years this balance has been central to American arguments for increasing the stock of nuclear weapons.

One can only assume that, like

very many of us, they don't believe their own arguments but are simply driven by an irrational impulse to continue the weapons race until at last the worst happens - either for one half of the globe, or the other, or both.

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP PAYNE,  
9 Anglesey Road,  
Wivenhoe,  
Colchester,  
Essex.

## Mum's not the word

From Mrs Anne Jackson

Sir, I have recently become a step-grandmother. In this age of quickie divorces and remarriage we must be becoming a common breed. But what should we be called so that, as the child grows up, he can be aware that we are in fact "different" from his two proper grandmothers?

Yours faithfully,  
ANNE JACKSON,  
9 Penn Gardens,  
Chislehurst,  
Kent.  
June 20.

## Ariel's riposte to Shakespeare

From Mr Bert Gallon

Sir, A moment's consideration of Mr Trevor Nunn's claim (June 23) that the proposed external services transmitting station at Beaulieu threatens the Royal Shakespeare Theatre with closure should be sufficient to dismiss it from the minds of reasonable people.

It is, of course, inconceivable that the BBC, a leading patron of the arts, would contemplate, much less pursue, any action which could have this devastating effect.

Mr Nunn is clearly less than confident in the case his own RSC technical staffably presented during almost six weeks of public inquiry, and in quoting the Senior Director of Development and Technology, British Telecom, to the effect that if Beaulieu were built the theatre's systems would be "seriously affected by radio interference", he is seeking to by-pass the inquiry itself.

Mr Nunn's colleague, Mr Terry Hands, first quoted this alleged statement in an interview with the *Stratford Herald* newspaper in February. But when the public inquiry resumed for its final session in March the RSC made no attempt to introduce the statement in evidence, nor was it referred to in any other way.

No doubt Mr Nunn and Mr Hands had their reasons for protecting this apparently important assertion and its author from cross-examination. It is directly contradicted by the evidence.

Tests requested by the inquiry's technical assessor were carried out by the BBC and its author, the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in January, with full co-operation of the RSC and under the observation of the independent Electrical Research Association. The report on these tests is available for anyone to inspect. Readers may judge for themselves.

Yours faithfully,  
BERT GALLON,  
Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting,  
British Broadcasting Corporation,  
PO Box 76,  
Bush House,  
Strand, WC2.  
June 27.

## Affording City statue

From Alderman Sir Edward Howard

Sir, When Sir Winston Churchill resigned as Prime Minister in 1955 my father, as Lord Mayor, had the pleasant task of unveiling Sir Winston's statue in Guildhall.

This statue, which is a masterpiece by Oscar Nemon, is freely available for the public to go and see.

Sir Winston, who was present at the ceremony, was delighted and made it quite clear that he much preferred the statue to the Sutherland portrait given to him an hour or two previously by the Houses of Parliament.

Your Diarist's comment, in your issue of June 21, that the City is too mean to erect an Oscar Nemon statue could hardly be more wide of the mark.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD HOWARD,  
Garden House,  
18 Finsbury Circus, EC2.  
June 22.

## Fair's fair in Europe

From Mr R. A. Warren

Sir, The real result of the recent European elections in Great Britain is that 15 per cent of the electorate got a MEP that they voted for, 10 per cent got a MEP that they voted against, and 68 per cent of the electorate abstained. This result shows that, with our electoral system, if one votes the chances are that one gets a MEP that one is against.

Is it any wonder that so many abstain?

Only just over 15 per cent of us have a representative in Strasbourg whom we have helped to elect. And this from the so-called Mother of Democracy!

Our elections are like betting, in which the majority of punters lose. They should be about that representation. Could the fact that our legislatures are so clearly unrepresentative be the cause of so much of today's industrial law defiance?

No legislation without fair representation!

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. WARREN,  
19 Rectory Road,  
Farnborough,  
Hampshire.  
June 21.

## A dog's life

From Mr A. C. Norfolk

Sir, Why all this fuss about the veterinary surgeon who assisted a surgeon in an operation (report, June 27)?

When my Labrador was the victim of a shooting accident our local vet had him back at work in a week. If ever the same fate should befall me, I would be very happy for the same vet to exercise his skill on me.

I suspect that a majority of people are more satisfied with the service their pets receive from the veterinary profession than they are with the treatment they themselves get from the medical profession.

Yours faithfully,  
A. C. NORFOLK,  
Grove End,  
Mount Street,  
Diss,  
Norfolk.  
June 27.







## Scandalous delay over remand prisoner Extra road accident damages for divorce

Regina v Governor of Brixton Prison and Another, Ex parte Walsh

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Scarman and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook  
[Speeches delivered June 28]

A state of affairs which appeared to be little short of scandalous was disclosed by an appeal in which the House of Lords unanimously held that neither the Home Secretary nor the governor of a prison who held in his custody prisoners remanded on bail by a magistrates' court in accordance with the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 was under an unconditional duty to produce them at court in accordance with the terms of their remand on duly notified dates.

The duty of the Home Secretary, or of the governor acting under powers delegated to him, was to consider in accordance with section 29 of the Criminal Justice Act 1961 whether he was satisfied that it was desirable in the interests of justice that such prisoners should be so produced, and if he was so satisfied, not unreasonably in refuse to produce them.

Their Lordships so answered a certified question when dismissing an appeal by Patrick John Walsh from the refusal by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Webster) of his application for a writ of *habeas corpus ad respondendum* directed to the governor of Brixton prison to bring the appellant before magistrates' courts for trial and to be examined on dates on which he had been remanded on bail under section 128 (1)(b) of the 1980 Act, for an order that the prison governor and/or the Home Secretary produce the appellant before those courts and for a declaration that the governor was under a duty to do so (*The Times*, October 28 (1984) 2 WLR 217).

Mr Ian Macdonald and Mr Nicholas Blake for the appellant, Mr Simon D Brown and Mr C. J. M. Symons for the prison governor and the Home Secretary.

LORD FRASER, with whose opinion Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith, Lord Scarman, and Lord Brandon agreed, said that the appellant was arrested on August 7, 1983 and appeared on August 8 in the London South Western magistrates' court on burglary and assault charges. He was remanded in custody to Brixton prison until August 15. Since then he had been repeatedly remanded in custody and still was at that prison awaiting trial on those charges ("the South Western court charges").

When arrested on August 7 the appellant was on bail. He had been remanded on bail in respect of three other separate charges or sets of charges. One was dismissed and so required no further consideration. On another he was convicted and he had served the three months imprisonment imposed on him.

The third set - theft, criminal damage and assault - was still pending and the issue on appeal arose on it. He was arrested on those charges on June 18, 1983 and he appeared at Horseferry Road magistrates court on June 19 ("the Horseferry Road charges"). He was remanded on bail until August 9, by which time he was in Brixton prison and the governor, did not know until too late that the appellant was due to appear at the Horseferry Road court on that day.

The justices enlarged the appellant's bail until September 9. In due course the police applied to the governor, under section 29 of the 1961 Act, for him to be produced on that date. He was not produced then. The governor further enlarged bail until September 16 and instructed their clerk to write, as she did, to the governor asking him to arrange for the appellant's production at the court on September 16. The police also asked the governor to produce the appellant at the court on that date. However, he was not produced.

The justices, apparently losing patience, issued a bench warrant for his arrest. The warrant had never been served on him because of his being in prison.

The appellant alleged that the governor and the Home Secretary were under a duty to produce him, or to arrange for his production, at the Horseferry Road court on September 9 and 16 and that they failed to perform that duty although the prison governor had proper notice that production was required. The governor had sworn an affidavit that the reason why the appellant had not been produced on those dates was shortage of staff, in that insufficient prison officers were available to act as escorts.

By the time the appeal reached the House of Lords an order for *habeas corpus ad respondendum* would no longer have been appropriate because there was no future date until which the appellant had been remanded on bail.

However, the question of principle remained as to whether the Home Secretary or the prison governor who held in his custody prisoners remanded on bail by a magistrates' court under the 1980 Act was under a duty to produce them at court in accordance with the terms of their remand on duly notified dates.

On appeal, Mr Macdonald relied entirely on a duty which he said was imposed on the Home Secretary and the prison governor at common law. He said that, in the absence of exceptional circumstances - such as an acute shortage of staff because of some emergency - the duty was incumbent on the governor as part of a more general duty to obey orders of the court, and not to prevent other persons from obeying orders of the court or to obstruct or interfere with the course of public justice.

The governor's duty was imposed primarily by section 128 (1) (a) of

the 1980 Act - amendments by section 59 of and schedule 9 to the Criminal Justice Act 1982 were irrelevant for the present purpose. The commitment order spelled out in further detail the governor's duty. Addressed to the constables of the Metropolitan Police and the prison governor the order made by the South Western court on August 15 committing the appellant to prison on remand stated: "And you, the governor [are hereby required] to receive the accused into your custody and, unless the accused is released on bail, or you are otherwise ordered in the meantime, to keep the accused until the above date [August 15, 1983] and then convey the accused to the said magistrates' court at the above time [10 am]".

No similar duty to convey the accused to the court was imposed on the governor when a person was remanded on bail.

Apart from the duty of the Home Secretary and the governor under the 1980 Act they were bound to obey the *Habeas Corpus Act 1679*, but the statutory provision relevant to the present question was section 29 (1) of the 1961 Act - which would modify the 1679 Act in so far as it would otherwise apply to the circumstances.

The discretionary power conferred by section 29(1) on the responsible minister (the Home Secretary) had been delegated by him to prison governors for, *inter alia*, the production of prisoners, at the request of the police, to answer another charge - see *Circular Instruction No. 11/1971* of the Prison Department of the Home Office.

The governor had a discretionary power, but no duty was imposed on him, to direct a prisoner to be taken to a court if the governor was satisfied that the prisoner's attendance at the court was desirable in the interests of justice.

The governor's only relevant duty was first to consider any request from the police for the attendance of the prisoner in court and, second, not to refuse unreasonably to permit such attendance.

In reply to the justices' clerk's request to produce the appellant on September 16 the governor apologised. He explained that because of severe staff shortages he was unable to escort prisoners outside the prison for further appearances using prison officers.

He added: "Under the provision of Prison Rule 38(2) a prisoner required to be taken in custody outside prison may be taken by a police officer. Should the court so direct it would be possible to release [the appellant] to the police at the prison."

Mr Macdonald submitted that the governor should have "called upon" the police to take the appellant to court. However, that argument failed because the governor had no power to give orders to the police.

His Lordship said that it was a matter for regret that there was not

closer cooperation between the prison authorities and the police in the present case.

The usual procedure in London was, if the prison authorities could not provide the necessary numbers of prison officers, that the police were invited to collect some of the prisoners for production.

Unfortunately the system broke down so far as the appellant was concerned on September 9 and 16, 1983. That was to be regretted but it had not been shown to have been due to the fault of either the governor or the Home Secretary. The Divisional Court had reached the correct conclusion.

The state of affairs disclosed in the appeal appeared to be little short of scandalous. The appellant had been in prison on remand for more than nine months by the time the appeal was heard; he was awaiting trial in the South Western court charges, but for part of that time he was serving the three months' sentence on other charges.

However, he had not been brought to trial on the South Western court charges nor on the Horseferry Road charges on which he was originally remanded on bail on June 19, 1983. In respect of the Horseferry Road charges there appeared to be a deadlock. The bench warrant for his arrest on those charges could not be served on him so long as he was in prison on remand, or while serving sentence if he was convicted and sentenced on the South Western court charges.

The Horseferry Road charges might, therefore, continue to hang over his head indefinitely.

Mr Simon D. Brown had informed their Lordships that the Home Secretary was well aware of the serious shortage of staff at Brixton prison and that he was taking energetic measures to remedy the shortage. His Lordship did not doubt that that was correct, but meanwhile the appellant's predicament remained a serious one.

Two things seemed to be required. First, he had to be brought to trial on the South Western court charges with the minimum possible further delay. Second, the deadlock which had arisen with regard to the Horseferry Road charges should be brought to the justices' notice in order that they could take suitable measures to bring it to an end.

They might think it right to consider recalling for cancellation the bench warrant granted on September 16, 1983, which had been the main cause of the deadlock and replacing it by an order that the appellant be brought before the court on a date which was early but would leave enough time for an arrangement to be made between the police and the prison governor for an escort to be provided.

It was intolerable that that present deadlock be allowed to continue.

The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Hallmark, Carter & Atkinson, Brixton; Treasury Solicitor.

Jones v Jones

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered June 21]

A plaintiff whose serious injuries had caused the breakdown of his marriage was entitled to recover damages to compensate him for having to make financial provision for his family.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr Eric Ernest Jones, from the judgment of Mr Justice Stocker in November 1982 ([1983] 1 WLR 901). Their Lordships held that the defendant, Mr Michael Jones, was liable to have the award made against him increased by including a sum of £15,000 as special damages to compensate the plaintiff for such financial loss.

The defendant was refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords. Mr Michael Kennedy, QC and Mr Tom Corrie for the plaintiff, Mr Peter Weitzman, QC and Mr J E Fletcher for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that the plaintiff raised a claim in the assessment of damages for personal injuries which was novel to the court.

The question raised was whether he was entitled to recover a sum sufficient to compensate him for an additional cost he had incurred, and would in future be likely to incur, in making financial provision for his wife and children to live apart from him - it being conceded by the defendant that the marriage broke down by reason of the injuries suffered by the plaintiff as a result of a road accident.

Mr Justice Stocker had held that there was no reason in principle why such loss should not be a recoverable head of damage, but went on to hold that the plaintiff had failed to prove that there was any such loss, and that in the absence of any firm figure an award under that head would be no more than speculative.

In divorce proceedings in 1983 the Hereford County Court had ordered the plaintiff to pay to his wife, aged 28, periodical payments at the rate of £2,445 a year less tax and £64 monthly to each of the two young children. He was further ordered to pay a lump sum of £25,000 to his wife which had been used to buy a house for her and the children.

The plaintiff's appeal was that there was now evidence enabling the court to quantify the loss sustained by reason of his obligation to support his wife and family living separately. There was no cross appeal from the judge's finding that in principle such loss was recoverable.

As a result of the injuries caused in the accident the plaintiff suffered permanent brain damage. He had been awarded a total of £177,500 damages.

It was not disputed by Mr Weitzman that following *Daubney v Daubney* ([1976] Fam 267) the court in assessing financial provisions under the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 would take into account any sum awarded to either party by way of damages.

Mr Kennedy submitted that if, as was the case here, the plaintiff was separated or divorced by reason of his injuries and if that separation or divorce was reasonably foreseeable by the defendant, then the plaintiff's damages would be inadequate in that they made no provision for the additional cost required to maintain two homes instead of one - a sum should be included to "fill up the gap".

Quantification of that sum, he said, was a comparatively simple matter: the £25,000 would not have been required if his wife had remained living with him and additionally some further sum should be added for the increased cost of making payments to his family instead of maintaining them as part of a single family unit.

Mr Weitzman said that as a matter of policy claims of this kind should not be encouraged. If this claim was allowed the floodgates would be opened to many claims of this nature involving prolonged investigation by the court into the reasonableness of a spouse of an injured plaintiff separating from him and the financial consequence of the separation.

That argument should not prevail. If a particular kind of damage was a reasonably foreseeable consequence of a defendant's negligence, he was usually, though

not always, liable for it. Here it was conceded that the loss relied on was reasonably foreseeable. The only question was therefore, as to its quantification.

Mr Weitzman went on to say that there were so many imponderables in the case that the damages were not quantifiable.

There was force in that argument so far as the claim for the additional cost of maintaining the plaintiff's family by periodical payments was concerned: the plaintiff might well have a reduced tax liability because of the divorce court's order or his wife might remarry and thus lose her right to the payments.

In the circumstances the court was not satisfied that the sums payable under the order were greater than those which the plaintiff would have had to pay for the maintenance of his family had they continued to live with him.

The £25,000 payment stood on a different footing. If the family had continued to live together it would not have been necessary for a separate house to have been bought. *Prima facie* that sum was a loss which the plaintiff could point to as having flowed from the divorce.

Mr Weitzman said that that sum should be discounted on the basis that there was a real risk of the marriage breaking down in any event. He founded that submission solely on the present high divorce rate.

But at the time of the accident the marriage had lasted about a year; there was one child and another on the way; no suggestion had been made that the marriage was other

than happy and stable. If there had been the position might have been different.

It was submitted that if the parties had continued to live together and the wife had looked after the plaintiff, then he might have given her a capital sum out of the damages and that the £25,000 should be discounted to take account of that.

That was a reasonable assumption to make. If a wife stood by a badly injured husband who had received a large sum of damages it would be the most natural thing that he should give her some part of the damages as a mark of his appreciation.

It was objected by the plaintiff that that was unlikely as the plaintiff's affairs were managed by the Court of Protection. However, that court might well take the view that a patient had a moral obligation to a devoted wife and would authorize the payment of such a gift.

The possibility of the Court of Protection taking such a course was sufficiently real to justify some discount from the £25,000. £10,000 was the kind of figure that the court might regard as appropriate.

The plaintiff should recover a further £15,000 as damages to compensate him for the financial loss incurred by reason of the breakdown of the marriage, but that sum should be discounted to take account of the possibility of the Court of Protection authorizing the payment of such a gift.

The plaintiff should recover a further £15,000 as damages to compensate him for the financial loss incurred by reason of the breakdown of the marriage, but that sum should be discounted to take account of the possibility of the Court of Protection authorizing the payment of such a gift.

Solicitors: Wedlake Bell for Gabb & Co. Hereford; Philip Baker King & Co. Birmingham.

## Maintenance appeal provisions vary

Allen v Allen

Before Mrs Justice Booth

[Judgment delivered June 25]

The appeal procedure relating to the refusal of justices to remit maintenance arrears should be as straightforward and as expeditious as possible and it was unfortunate that the provisions varied from one statute to another in the Family Division where the need for clarity and simplicity was paramount.

Mr Justice Booth so stated when allowing an appeal under Order 90, rule 15 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, from Warral Justices who, on the husband's application to vary a periodical payments order in favour of his former wife, had refused to vary the order and had refused to remit the arrears.

Mr Martin Bennett for the husband, Mr Nicholas Jarman as *amicus curiae*.

MRS JUSTICE BOOTH said that at a Divisional Court hearing in Liverpool her Ladyship allowed the appeal against the refusal of the justices to vary and the court had made a nominal order.

The appeal from the refusal of the justices to remit the arrears was also by way of notice of motion and not by way of case stated.

Was the husband required to pursue two different courses of appeal against two decisions made upon one complaint which would impose on him and other litigants in the same position a cumbersome and costly procedure?

The question of jurisdiction had been adjourned to London for further argument.

Mr Jarman had supported the submissions of Mr Bennett that the husband's appeal was properly constituted under section 4(7) of the Maintenance Orders Act 1958.

It was accepted that section 95 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 supplemented the powers of the justices so that on an application to vary any arrears could be remitted. The power to remit arrears should be read into the powers of the justices under the 1958 Act and so must be covered by the statutory right of appeal given by section 4(7) of that Act.

Was the court compelled to give a

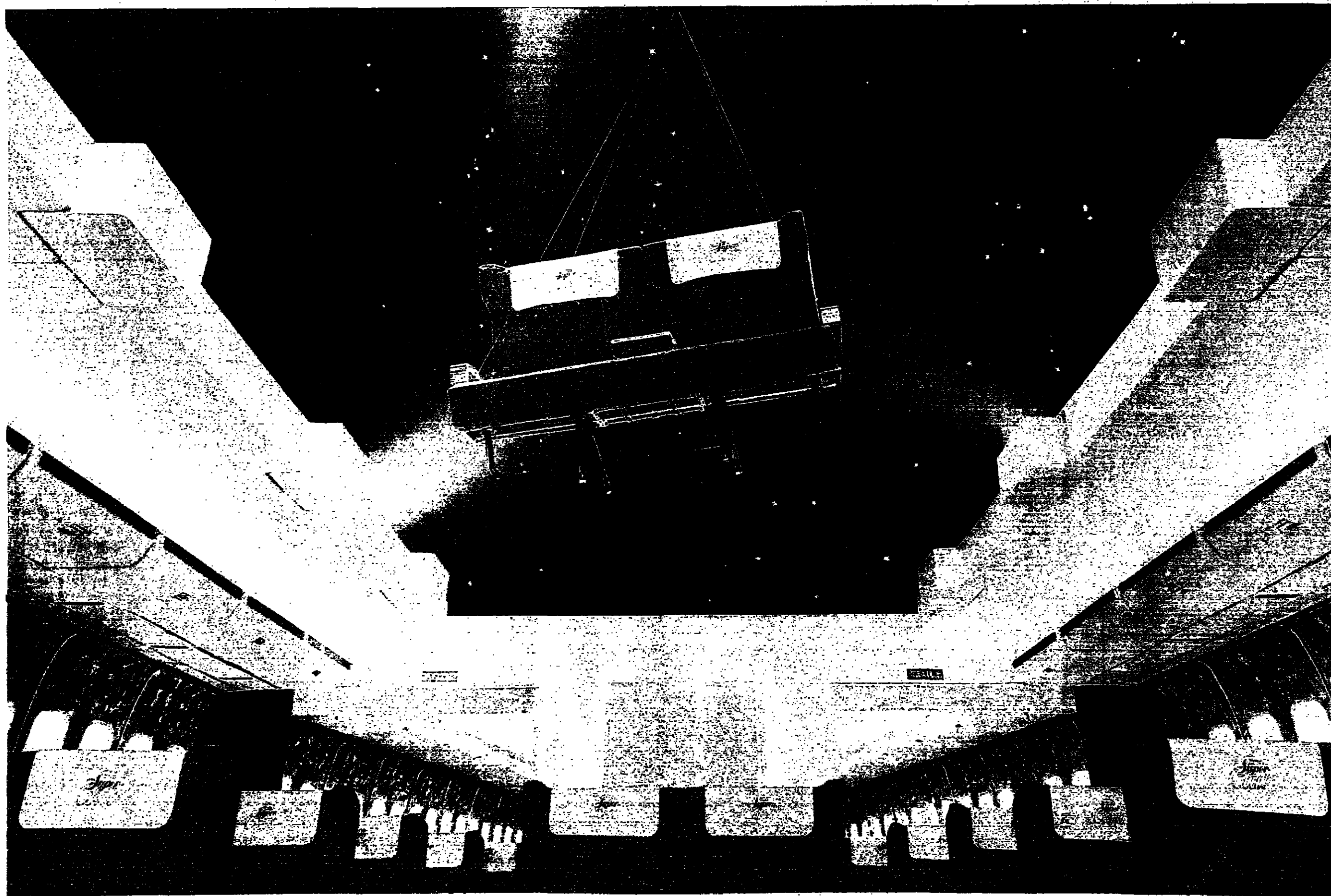
narrow construction to section 4(7) and hold that that part of the order relating to the arrears should be regarded as relating to the enforcement of the order which would compel the appellant to proceed by way of the case stated?

Her Ladyship was not so compelled. The refusal of the justices to remit the arrears was part of their refusal to vary the order itself. Both the orders were made upon the husband's application to vary.

The right of appeal to the High Court provided by section 4(7) of the 1958 Act enabled the husband to appeal by notice of motion. The court would remit the arrears.

It was in the public interest that the procedure to be followed at first instance and on appeal should be as straightforward and as expeditious as possible. Unfortunately, the statutory procedures for appeal varied from one statute to another in a jurisdiction where the need for clarity and simplicity was paramount.

Solicitors: Cuff Roberts North Kirk, Liverpool; Official Solicitor.



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No.	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
1	PROPER IT			11	Ames		21	Warrington (T)	
2	St. Paul			12	Barclays		22	Watts Blake	
3	Cape & Counties			13	Blue Circle		23	INDUSTRIALS N-Z	
4	Churchbury			14	Brown & Jackson		24	Scapa	
5	City of London			15	Carroll's		25	Shelburne	
6	Gresham City			16	Chubb		26	St. James's Place	
7	Hallwood GP			17	Currys		27	Telford	
8	Lynon			18	Debenhams		28	Tomlinson PH	
9	M&P			19	Debenhams		29	Turner & Newall	
10	Sarnoff			20	Debenhams		30	West	

Week's Dividend	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
1	11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57
2	11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57
3	11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57
4	11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57
5	11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57
6	11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57
7	11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57
8	11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57

## BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

1984 High	1984 Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	P/E
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57

## LONGS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## BREWERIES

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## FINANCE AND LAND

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## FOODS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## CINEMAS AND TV

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## DRAPERY AND STORES

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
11.57	11.57	1	11.57	11.57	11	Ames	
11.57	11.57	2	11.57	11.57	12	Barclays	
11.57	11.57	3	11.57	11.57	13	Blue Circle	
11.57	11.57	4	11.57	11.57	14	Brown & Jackson	
11.57	11.57	5	11.57	11.57	15	Carroll's	
11.57	11.57	6	11.57	11.57	16	Chubb	
11.57	11.57	7	11.57	11.57	17	Currys	
11.57	11.57	8	11.57	11.57	18	Debenhams	

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

552	43	Allegory & Brothers	458	...	17.0	3.4
553	194	Allegory & Brothers	459	...	12.8	6.1
554	19	Anglo	460	...	...	...
555	28	Anglo	461	...	...	...
556	70	Anglo	462	...	...	...
557	83	Anglo	463	...	...	...
558	83	Anglo	464	...	...	...
559	83	Anglo	465	...	...	...
560	83	Anglo	466	...	...	...
561	83	Anglo	467	...	...	...
562	83	Anglo	468	...	...	...
563	83	Anglo	469	...	...	...
564	83	Anglo	470	...	...	...
565	83	Anglo	471	...	...	...
566	83	Anglo	472	...	...	...
567	83	Anglo	473	...	...	...
568	83	Anglo	474	...	...	...
569	83	Anglo	475	...	...	...
570	83	Anglo	476	...	...	...
571	83	Anglo	477	...	...	...
572	83	Anglo	478	...	...	...
573	83	Anglo	479	...	...	...
574	83	Anglo	480	...	...	...
575	83	Anglo	481	...	...	...
576	83	Anglo	482	...	...	...
577	83	Anglo	483	...	...	...
578	83	Anglo	484	...	...	...
579	83	Anglo	485	...	...	...
580	83	Anglo	486	...	...	...
581	83	Anglo	487	...	...	...
582	83	Anglo	488	...	...	...
583	83	Anglo	489	...	...	...
584	83	Anglo	490	...	...	...
585	83	Anglo	491	...	...	...
586	83	Anglo	492	...	...	...
587	83	Anglo	493	...	...	...
588	83	Anglo	494	...	...	...
589	83	Anglo	495	...	...	...
590	83	Anglo	496	...	...	...
591	83	Anglo	497	...	...	...
592	83	Anglo	498	...	...	...
593	83	Anglo	499	...	...	...
594	83	Anglo	500	...	...	...
595	83	Anglo	501	...	...	...
596	83	Anglo	502	...	...	...
597	83	Anglo	503	...	...	...
598	83	Anglo	504	...	...	...
599	83	Anglo	505	...	...	...
600	83	Anglo	506	...	...	...
601	83	Anglo	507	...	...	...
602	83	Anglo	508	...	...	...
603	83	Anglo	509	...	...	...
604	83	Anglo	510	...	...	...
605	83	Anglo	511	...	...	...
606	83	Anglo	512	...	...	...
607	83	Anglo	513	...	...	...
608	83	Anglo	514	...	...	...
609	83	Anglo	515	...	...	...
610	83	Anglo	516	...	...	...
611	83	Anglo	517	...	...	...
612	83	Anglo	518	...	...	...
613	83	Anglo	519	...	...	...
614	83	Anglo	520	...	...	...
615	83	Anglo	521	...	...	...
616	83	Anglo	522	...	...	...
617	83	Anglo	523	...	...	...
618	83	Anglo	524	...	...	...
619	83	Anglo	525	...	...	...
620	83	Anglo	526	...	...	...
621	83	Anglo	527	...	...	...
622	83	Anglo	528	...	...	...
623	83	Anglo	529	...	...	...
624	83	Anglo	530	...	...	...
625	83	Anglo	531	...	...	...
626	83	Anglo	532	...	...	...
627	83	Anglo	533	...	...	...
628	83	Anglo	534	...	...	...
629	83	Anglo	535	...	...	...
630	83	Anglo	536	...	...	...
631	83	Anglo	537	...	...	...
632	83	Anglo	538	...	...	...
633	83	Anglo	539	...	...	...
634	83	Anglo	540	...	...	...
635	83	Anglo	541	...	...	...
636	83	Anglo	542	...	...	...
637	83	Anglo	543	...	...	...
638	83	Anglo	544	...	...	...
639	83	Anglo	545	...	...	...
640	83	Anglo	546	...	...	...
641	83	Anglo	547	...	...	...
642	83	Anglo	548	...	...	...
643	83	Anglo	549	...	...	...
644	83	Anglo	550	...	...	...
645	83	Anglo	551	...	...	...
646	83	Anglo	552	...	...	...
647	83	Anglo	553	...	...	...
648	83	Anglo	554	...	...	...
649	83	Anglo	555	...	...	...
650	83	Anglo	556	...	...	...
651	83	Anglo	557	...	...	...
652	83	Anglo	558	...	...	...
653	83	Anglo	559	...	...	...
654	83	Anglo	560	...	...	...
655	83	Anglo	561	...	...	...
656	83	Anglo	562	...	...	...
657	83	Anglo	563	...	...	...
658	83	Anglo	564	...	...	...
659	83	Anglo	565	...	...	...
660	83	Anglo	566	...	...	...
661	83	Anglo	567	...	...	...
662	83	Anglo	568	...	...	...
663	83	Anglo	569	...	...	...
664	83	Anglo	570	...	...	...
665	83	Anglo	571	...	...	...
666	83	Anglo	572	...	...	...
667	83	Anglo	573	...	...	...
668	83	Anglo	574	...	...	...
669	83	Anglo	575	...	...	...
670	83	Anglo	576	...	...	...
671	83	Anglo	577	...	...	...
672	83	Anglo	578	...	...	...
673	83	Anglo	579	...	...	...
674	83	Anglo	580	...	...	...
675	83	Anglo	581	...	...	...
676	83	Anglo	582	...	...	...
677	83	Anglo	583	...	...	...
678	83	Anglo	584	...	...	...
679	83	Anglo	585	...	...	...
680	83	Anglo	586	...	...	...
681	83	Anglo	587	...	...	...
682	83	Anglo	588	...	...	...
683	83	Anglo	589	...	...	...
684	83	Anglo	590	...	...	...
685	83	Anglo	591	...	...	...
686	83	Anglo	592	...	...	...
687	83	Anglo	593	...	...	...
688	83	Anglo	594	...	...	...
689	83	Anglo	595	...	...	...
690	83	Anglo	596	...	...	...
691	83	Anglo	597	...	...	...
692	83	Anglo	598	...	...	...
693	83	Anglo	599	...	...	...
694	83	Anglo	600	...	...	...
695	83	Anglo	601	...	...	...
696	83	Anglo	602	...	...	...
697	83	Anglo	603	...	...	...
698	83	Anglo	604	...	...	...
699	83	Anglo	605	...	...	...
700	83	Anglo	606	...	...	...
701	83	Anglo	607	...	...	...
702	83	Anglo	608	...	...	...
703	83	Anglo	609	...	...	...
704	83	Anglo	610	...	...	...
705	83	Anglo	611	...	...	...
706	83	Anglo	612	...	...	...
707	83	Anglo	613	...	...	...
708	83	Anglo	614	...	...	...
709	83	Anglo	615	...	...	...
710	83	Anglo	616	...	...	...
711	83	Anglo	617	...	...	...
712	83	Anglo	618	...	...	...
713	83	Anglo	619	...	...	...
714	83	Anglo	620	...	...	...
715	83	Anglo	621	...	...	...
716	83	Anglo	622	...	...	...
717	83	Anglo	623	...	...	...
718	83	Anglo	624	...	...	...
719	83	Anglo	625	...	...	...
720	83	Anglo	626	...	...	...
721	83	Anglo	627	...	...	...
722	83	Anglo	628	...	...	...
723	83	Anglo	629	...	...	...
724	83	Anglo	630	...	...	...
725	83	Anglo	631	...	...	...
726	83	Anglo	632	...	...	...
727	83	Anglo	633	...	...	...
728	83	Anglo	634	...	...	...
729	83	Anglo	635	...	...	...
730	83	Anglo	636	...	...	...
731	83	Anglo	637	...	...	...
732	83	Anglo	638	...	...	...
733	83	Anglo	639	...	...	...
734	83	Anglo	640	...	...	...
735	83	Anglo	641	...	...	...
736	83	Anglo	642	...	...	...
737	83	Anglo	643	...	...	...
738	83	Anglo	644	...	...	...
739	83	Anglo	645	...	...	...
740	83	Anglo	646	...	...	...
741	83	Anglo	647	...	...	...
742	83	Anglo	648	...	...	...
743	83	Anglo	649	...	...	...
744	83	Anglo	650	...	...	...
745	83	Anglo	651	...	...	...
746	83	Anglo	652	...	...	...
747	83	Anglo	653	...	...	...
748	83	Anglo	654	...	...	...
749	83	Anglo	655	...	...	...
750	83	Anglo	656	...	...	...
751	83	Anglo	657	...	...	...
752	83	Anglo	658	...	...	...
753	83	Anglo	659	...	...	...
754	83	Anglo	660	...	...	...
755	83	Anglo	661	...	...	...
756	83	Anglo	662	...	...	...
757	83	Anglo	663	...	...	...
758	83	Anglo	664	...	...	...
759	83	Anglo	665	...	...	...
760	83	Anglo	666	...	...	...
761	83	Anglo	667	...	...	...
762	83	Anglo	668	...	...	...
763	83	Anglo	669	...	...	...
764	83	Anglo	670	...	...	...
765	83	Anglo	671	...	...	...
766	83	Anglo	672	...	...	...
767	83	Anglo	673	...	...	...
768	83	Anglo	674	...	...	...
769	83	Anglo	675	...	...	...
770	83	Anglo	676	...	...	...
771	83	Anglo	677	...	...	...
772	83	Anglo	678	...	...	...
773	83	Anglo	679	...	...	...
774	83	Anglo	680	...	...	...
775	83	Anglo	681	...	...	...
776	83	Anglo	682	...	...	...
777	83	Anglo	683	...	...	...
778	83	Anglo	684	...	...	...
779	83	Anglo	685	...	...	...
780	83	Anglo	686	...	...	...
781	83	Anglo	687	...	...	...
782	83	Anglo	688	...	...	...
783	83	Anglo	689	...	...	...
784	83	Anglo	690	...	...	...
785	83	Anglo	691	...	...	...
786	83	Anglo	692	...	...	...
787	83	Anglo	693	...	...	...
788	83	Anglo	694	...	...	...
789	83	Anglo	695	...	...	...
790	83	Anglo	696	...	...	...
791	83	Anglo	697	...	...	...
792	83	Anglo	698	...	...	...
793	83	Anglo	699	...	...	...
794	83	Anglo	700	...	...	...
795	83	Anglo	701	...	...	...
796	83	Anglo	702	...	...	...
797	83	Anglo	703	...	...	...
798	83	Anglo	704	...	...	...
799	83	Anglo	705	...	...	...
800	83	Anglo	706	...	...	...
801	83	Anglo	707	...	...	...
802	83	Anglo	708	...	...	...
803	83	Anglo	709	...	...	...
804						



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## Chief executive goes after Aidcom merger

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Jeremy Fowler, the chief executive of Aidcom International for 12 months, is leaving the company after a merger with a US group which will create the world's largest design and marketing consultancy.

Mr W. Pratt Thompson, chairman of the computers to market research company, said yesterday that Mr Fowler was "fully behind" the merger with S&O Consultants of San Francisco but was leaving on July 16 to follow his own interests.

The post of chief executive is being discontinued and the combined company is to be run by two executive committees. Mr Thompson said Mr Fowler would receive compensation, would also be used as a consultant, and had said he would not establish himself as a competitor.

Mr Thompson said: "He's been discussing this with his colleagues for two months. He's

an entrepreneurial chap and this has nothing to do with S&O. The position is being discontinued and we have to honour his contract."

He added that the nature of the discussions made it impossible to say whether the decision to abolish the chief executive's post or Mr Fowler's decision to leave had come first.

S&O is a private company operating from San Francisco with representation in Hong Kong, Japan and other areas in the Pacific basin. Aidcom is paying \$5.5m through an issue of new shares, some of which will be placed for the directors of S&O who are selling the company.

The merger will give S & O directors a 12 per cent stake in the enlarged company. About 11 per cent will be held by Mr Jim Shennan, S & O's president, and Mr R. Ohrenschall, the chairman. More shares could be issued in three years' time depending on profits.

### COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **TOOTAL:** The annual meeting was held in the first four months of the current year are well ahead of last time. This confirms the board's belief that the full year will show an improvement. The ratio of borrowings to shareholders' funds fell last year from 47 to 31 per cent - its lowest since 1968 - and is being held at a continuing satisfactory level. This year will largely complete the reshaping of the group which was started in 1980 and will see an end to the extraordinary write-offs.

● **BRICKHOUSE DUDLEY:** Year to March 31. Turnover £37.07m (£33.71m). Pretax profit £919,000 (£1.44m). Total dividend 3.2p (same). Higher profit likely in current year, board reports.

● **HARDYS & HANSON:** Half-year to March 30. Turnover £8.38m (£7.9m). Pretax profit £1.28m (£1.17m). Interim payment, net, 4.5p (4.2p).

● **SOUTHEAST STADIUM:** Dividend for 1983 up from 0.5p to 0.55p a share. Pretax profit £147,000 (£126,000).

● **J & H B JACKSON:** Half-year to March 31. Turnover £15.09m (£12.6m). Pretax profit £820,000 (£901,000). Interim payment, 0.75p (same).

● **HERON INTERNATIONAL:** A 43.3 per cent increase in pretax profit to a record £25.8m is reported for the year to March 31. Turnover was up 67 per cent at 688m and shareholders' funds advanced by 12.7 per cent to £240m. "This has

been a year of progress, continuing our unbroken record of growth," reports Mr Gerald Ronson, the chairman. "With or without an acquisition, we look forward to another year of growth in profits and turnover."

● **EXTEL GROUP** has acquired Taxation Publishing Company for £350,000, which will be satisfied by the issue of 162,346 Extel ordinary shares at a pre-emptive price of \$23.57p per share. Taxation Publishing has net tangible assets estimated at £300,000.

● **BARHAM MILLAR - C. H. BEAZER:** The offer on behalf of CH Beazer to acquire the capital of Barham Millar not already owned by Beazer has been declared unconditional in all respects. It has been extended until July 11 and will not be extended. Acceptances have been received for 4.27 million shares (34 per cent). Acceptances, together with Beazer's holding total 7.74 million shares (61.6 per cent). Beazer will endeavour to retain the listing of Barham Millar's shares on the Stock Exchange.

● **GODWIN WARREN CONTROL SYSTEMS:** The annual meeting was held that the first-half results should show a sizeable improvement over last year. A large order for parking equipment has been received from Los Angeles for about \$1m and a further order from Beverly Hills in addition to those already received from Boston and JFK Airport. Prospects for the full year remain encouraging.

Michael Preston on aid, trade and the Lomé Convention

## Jockeying for position in the great partnership of equals



Edgard Pisani: A blueprint that erodes principles

Ministers from the European Community and their counterparts from the 64 developing countries which are signatories to the Lomé Convention gathered in Luxembourg yesterday for a meeting which they wearily hope will draw the outline of a third convention, nicknamed Lomé 3.

It is an important meeting. The EEC is willing to specify how much aid it will make available over the five-year life of the next convention (1985-1990). After nine months or more of hard bargaining this is the main outstanding item - deliberately kept that way by wily EEC negotiators.

However, the gathering is important for another, negative, reason. It looks highly likely that when the ministers part, probably in the early hours of Saturday, the outline of the new treaty will confirm the predominance of the EEC. What began with Lomé 1 in 1975 as a much-trumpeted "partnership of equals," an allegedly departure in relations between developed and developing nations, is now more and more resembling what the idealists of Lomé 1 wished to escape from.

The convention takes its name from the capital of Togo, in west Africa. The first convention (1979-80) attracted 46 signatories, most of which were former colonies of European nations. It now includes all of black Africa south of the Sahara, with the exception of Angola and Mozambique, which are expected to join Lomé 3. In size and power, the countries range from Nigeria to tiny island states in the Pacific and Caribbean. Hence the collective abbreviation ACP - African, Caribbean and Pacific.

The convention covers the two broad areas of aid and trade. But in recent years the ACP countries have argued, with justice, that its provisions have not saved some members, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, from suffering disproportionately in the world recession. At the same time, EEC members have tended to be in a less accommodating mood.

The British Government has

been concerned about the high and rising percentage of its total aid which is channelled through multilateral bodies such as the World Bank and the European Development Fund (EDF), the main disbursement vehicle for Lomé.

The EEC's share of Britain's total aid spending has risen from 6 per cent in 1978 to 15.6 per cent last year (when the aid budget was £1.170m). As restrictions on the British aid budget have tightened, the amount left for our own unilateral programmes has diminished.

This is not merely a chauvinist point. Whitehall has long doubted the efficiency of EDF aid. Somewhat to their embarrassment, British representatives have found themselves arguing that the European aid effort is "underadministered" and have, therefore, ardently supported the line that the aid conditions in Lomé should be tougher.

"Conditionality", however, is an unfortunate word in the context of relations between rich and poor nations. So in September, 1982, the redoubtable M. Edgar Pisani, a former French finance minister and the EEC Commissioner in charge of Directorate General VIII which handles Lomé, coined the term "policy dialogue".

In what became known as the "Pisani Memorandum", he set out the commission's objectives for the then forthcoming negotiations over Lomé 3. The starting point was that the greatest need of the convention's hard-pressed African signatories was for a coherent and workable food policy. But this in turn implied a switch from financing individual projects and consequently better coordination of regional or sectoral schemes.

Innocent as it seems, the logic chipped away at the explicit purpose of the Lomé convention: the partnership of equals. To put the partnership into practice, the treaties set up an elaborate machinery: permanent ambassadors from the ACP are resident in Brussels; there are regular meetings of ACP and EEC ministers, with an ACP-EEC council of ministers at the apex; there is an ACP secretariat, and even an EEC-ACP consultative assembly.

In a simple world, the principle of policy dialogue would cut across this vast and cumbersome apparatus. Despite protests this year about the infringement of national sovereignty, the ACP countries have accepted that, whatever the final wording, the next convention will give the EEC greater power over how aid money is spent.

The credit for this understanding is attributed to the skill of the French foreign minister and President of the EEC Council of Ministers, and Mr Hugh Shearer, his Jamaican opposite for the ACP, handled the issue at the ministerial meeting in Suva, Fiji, last May.

Yet the apparatus remains. If the next aid budget (confusingly known in Euro-speak as EDF 6) were to be increased by the 56

per cent necessary just to restore its real value the total would be ECU7,500m (£12,700m) over 5 years. Of that, Britain's share would be about £830m. But as the end of Lomé 1 (1975-80) 40 per cent of the available funds had not been disbursed, and 9 per cent was still outstanding at the end of the 1981.

So far, all the brave talk about food and sectoral strategies - and the British would like the commitment of food policy explicitly written into the next convention - there must be serious doubts about the capacity of both the EEC and ACP bureaucracies to administer the funds as efficiently as the European taxpayer has a right to expect.

In any case, the significance of aid is debatably symbolic. Huge though the sums seem, they pale beside the importance to the ACP of trade with the EEC. The ECU 600m spent by the EEC in 1982 in aid under Lomé 1 and 2 was a mere 3 per cent of the value of ACP exports to the community that year. While the ACP countries' disappointment at the volume of aid will have a ritual quality this time round, their dismay about the paucity of concessions over trade has more substance.

The ACP has wanted a relaxation of the rules of origin governing its exports to the EEC, greater generosity in allowing exceptions (derogations) to the list of excluded products, and modifications to the Common Agricultural Policy which would stop or reduce the quantity of goods, notably sugar, dumped on the world market.

Concessions have been strongly resisted by Greece and Italy, and from the sidelines by Spain and Portugal who hope soon to join the EEC, because of the implied threat to their agricultural trade.

The British have pressed for less stringent rules of origin, and it is possible that the new convention will incorporate some modifications. Nevertheless, the chances of such changes having a discernible impact on the poorest African countries within the ACP are small.

## Hill Woolgar gears up for market launch

By Our City Staff

It is not often that a company heading for the stock market gives investors the chance to climb aboard several months before the big day. But that, in effect, is what Hill Woolgar, the issuing house, is doing with its £3m cash-raising operation through the issue of up to 2 million shares at 150p each.

The company, founded three years ago by Mr Laurence Hill and Mr John Woolgar, has its own shares traded on the basis of matched bargains. It is planning to graduate to the Stock Exchange's Unlisted Securities Market on October 1. But, with the opportunism which has been a hallmark of the business in its short life, it is

asking the public for money now so that it can, among other things, maintain its holdings in some of its own clients. A doubling in the level of turnover has meant that it needs an injection of working capital.

Although it is too early in the group's financial year to make a profits forecast, the directors expect to increase the year's dividend from 4p to 5p gross, making a yield of 3.33 per cent at the 150p issue price. The carrot is that this should be enhanced by the USM quotation, when more shares will be marketed at what all concerned will hope is an even higher price.

### Greene King

BREWERS, BURY ST. EDMUNDS



### STEADY GROWTH

reports Mr. John Bridge, the Chairman

	52 weeks to 29 April 1984 £000	52 weeks to 1 May 1983 £000
Turnover	74,221	68,203
Profit before tax	8,756	8,011
Taxation	3,537	2,781
Profit after tax	5,219	5,230
Dividends	1,802	1,634

◆ Our own pubs achieved slightly higher sales of beer by volume, which was encouraging.

◆ New corporate livery based on the original Greene King plaque is being adopted.

◆ The future for East Anglia looks to be one of relative prosperity, but we are facing keen competition and economic recovery is slow.

Copies of the full Report and Accounts will be available on 23 July 1984.

When did you last buy a car that smelled as good as this new Ford Granada?

Remember leather upholstery, and that lovely fragrance that greets you when you open the car door? To many people it's the ultimate luxury.

Well today, once again, you can buy a Ford Granada with leather seats. It's the new top of the line Ghia X Executive which is now available in limited numbers; limited because the top grade hides which are supplied by Connolly take over sixty hours each to tan, soften and turn into fully dressed leather.

But, of course, you don't have to buy a Granada with leather seats if you don't want to. Those who prefer cloth will find any of the Ghia X models just as comfortable.

standard too. It's particularly pleasant if you're ever caught in one of those frustrating summer traffic jams.

Then again, you could always open the sun roof. That's electrically operated too. As are the windows. And the heated door mirrors.

But perhaps the greatest luxury the 2.8 litre Granadas have to offer is the luxury of power. No matter what you ask of them, the silky-smooth V6 engines

always seem to have so much in reserve that you never feel as if they're having to try very hard.

The ease of driving is assisted by power steering which, though fingertip light at parking speed, still gives you plenty of 'road feel' when you're driving faster.

As you'd expect, the automatic gearbox is standard.

And the suspension, while tuned to smooth your way round town, feels reassuringly firm on the open road. Meanwhile, there's a splendid display of instruments on the dashboard.

An onboard computer is standard so, among other things, you can monitor your average speed and fuel consumption.

An overhead console houses a row of warning lights which alert you to potential problems like low oil level and worn brake pads.

Few drivers are as well informed. But rather than read about it, why not drop in to your Ford dealer and experience the Granada first hand. It may well have the most comfortable seats you'll sit in all day.

With or without leather upholstery.

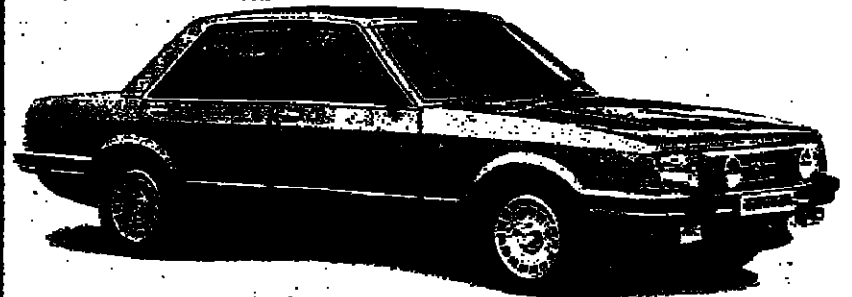
Are you as well informed as the Ford Granada driver? Note the overhead console.

Imagine that you're behind the wheel.

Does the seat position need changing? Easy, it's power-adjusted. So is the front passenger seat.

Does the temperature suit you? If not, you can always turn on the air conditioning. Believe it or not, that's

Driving lights are standard on the Ghia X Executive. Two-tone paint, not shown, is optional at no extra cost.



Ford cares about quality.





## STOCK MARKET REPORT

## Midland adds to the gloom

By Wayne Lintott

The Midland Bank furore was the centre of attention yesterday though the market was again gripped by fears of higher interest rates, worries over Latin American debt and the failure of the Enterprise Oil issue.

These factors combined to keep buyers away from the trading floor and business returned to the dismal levels of earlier this week.

As expected, Tuesday's technical rally failed to hold despite the reassuring noises from the Bank of England over interest rates, and prices soon began moving down.

The FT 30 share index closed 9.1 down at 807.1 while the FTSE 100 fell 9 points to 1,029.3. Bank shares were quickly marked down as Rowe & Pitman became big sellers of Midland at noon. Barclays ended the day 5p down at 44.2p, Lloyds lost 10p to 31.4p while Midland, after recovering to 38.7p, a net 15p down, lost another 7p in after-hours trading to 38p.

What has re-ignited worries over Latin American debt is the high interest rates ruling in the United States, currently at 13 per cent and expected to move higher. At those levels, the Latin American countries argue that they may never be able to repay the interest let alone the principal.

Rio Tinto-Zinc's move to acquire 45 per cent of Enterprise Oil helped that company's shares gain 10p to 58.7p. RTZ's interest cooled the speculative support for Tricentrol, long considered an RTZ takeover target. Those shares dropped 13p to 190p.

ITT's massive expansion plans for Britain sent a shiver of competitive concern throughout the other big electrical companies. After some disappointing profits figures from Racal, the shares fell a further 4p to 21.6p while those of Thorn, which might still have merger plans for British Aerospace sent Thorn shares 12p lower to 50p.

On the company news front, a better-than-expected 21 per cent profit expansion failed to help Cable and Wireless, down 1.2p to 32.3p, but a 44 per cent rise in Racal's profits helped its shares gain 1p to 24.4p. Despite Mr Nazim Virani's denial of interest in using his Belhaven Brewery company as a vehicle to make a takeover bid for Rowton Hotels, Rowton firmed 15p to 300p. Belhaven has already acquired more than 5 per cent of Towtown in the market and is negotiating to acquire a further 25 per cent from Gresham House. Those holdings combined would trigger a full bid under Stock Exchange rules.

bullish brokers' lunch put 6p

onto Rowton Mackintosh, still strongly favoured as a takeover target at 298p. Late news that P & O at 292p.

The rejection of Hawker Siddeley's 139p-a-share takeover offer by J. H. Fenner put 3p on to Fenner.

Cable spent a quiet day and the authorities were not thought to have intervened in the market. Towards the close, a slight rally in sterling in New York, which took the rate above \$1.35, provoked some interest among traders. Longs closed roughly 4p point ahead, while shorts improved by 1/2. The snap reaction to the recovery is that short gills have yet again bounced off the 12 per cent yield support level.

In New York, credit markets opened weaker, with sporadic profit-taking driving the long bond 5/32 lower at 97-13/32. Traders fear that the Federal Reserve Board is still likely to pursue a tighter monetary policy, which could lead to higher rates. A forecast from the chairman of Manufacturers Hanover that US primes rates would peak at 14 per cent was being met with more attention than the impending money supply figures. Traders expect a drop in M-1 of nearly \$35bn. US bonds also failed to respond to better-than-expected US trade figures for May. The merchandise deficit was nearly

\$9 billion - \$3 billion lower than expected. But the cumulative deficit for the first five months of 1984 is still \$51 billion.

The paper and pulp manufacturer Bunnell has made two acquisitions 1. the US to expand its growing merchandising and distribution operations there. The Grant Paper Company of Philadelphia and the Liberty Paper & Bag Company of Detroit cost \$13.75m (£10.2m). They have net tangible assets of \$6m (£4.4m).

Hoare Govett is planning 3.5 million shares to raise £7.9m towards the acquisitions. The balance, which is partly conditional on future results, is being met out of cash resources. Bunnell's share price was unchanged at 240p.

Grovebank Securities, which has described itself as a friend of Marshall's 'Universal', closed yesterday at 10. The balance, which is partly conditional on future results, is being met out of cash resources. Bunnell's share price was unchanged at 240p.

Marshall's is the subject of an unwelcome bid from Grovebank Group. The Grovebank shares are believed to have come from East (Commodities), which is being rescued by its bankers. Dees, on an undertaking to the Office of Fair Trading about the Booker McConnell holding, lost 3p to 48p while Booker lost another penny to close at 164p.

## MONEY MARKETS

The market had a dull day in comfortable credit conditions. The Bank had predicted flat conditions at the outset, and held to that view throughout the session.

The authorities did not carry out any bill operations, but responded to requests for help in the late stages, to give late assistance of £70m.

Interbank opened on 8 1/2-8 3/4 and eased to 8 1/4-8 1/2 by midday. A slight firming to 8 1/4-8 1/2 was seen around lunchtime, but the later part of the afternoon brought a decline, to a closing level around 4 per cent.

Sterling CDs saw most of the day's limited business in the morning, when the short end was again favoured.

Local authorities took some money at two and seven days' notice, but only occasionally ventured into the fixed periods.

Cleaning Rates Base Rate 4 1/2

Overnight Bill 4 1/2

Week Bill 4 1/2

1 month 4 1/2

3 months 4 1/2

6 months 4 1/2

9 months 4 1/2

12 months 4 1/2

15 months 4 1/2

18 months 4 1/2

21 months 4 1/2

24 months 4 1/2

27 months 4 1/2

30 months 4 1/2

33 months 4 1/2

36 months 4 1/2

39 months 4 1/2

42 months 4 1/2

45 months 4 1/2

48 months 4 1/2

51 months 4 1/2

54 months 4 1/2

57 months 4 1/2

60 months 4 1/2

63 months 4 1/2

66 months 4 1/2

69 months 4 1/2

72 months 4 1/2

75 months 4 1/2

78 months 4 1/2

81 months 4 1/2

84 months 4 1/2

87 months 4 1/2

90 months 4 1/2

93 months 4 1/2

96 months 4 1/2

99 months 4 1/2

102 months 4 1/2

## TEMPUS

## Sharp view punctures Sir Eric's pleasure

Sir Eric Sharp, chairman of Cable and Wireless, must be wondering what you have to do to please the stock market these days. His company yesterday reported full-year pretax profits at the top end of expectations only to be greeted with the raspberry of a 12p markdown in the share price to 32.3p.

Profits were 21 per cent higher at £190m - a sparkling performance given the way growth is being held back at the moment by heavy investment in the future. About £27m of the £33m rise in profits is directly attributed to the Hong Kong Telephone Company (Telco) which was in the figures for the first time last year.

That does not leave much for organic growth but this would have been considerably higher but for heavy spending in the US where the group has been extending TDN to a further nine cities. Moreover, profit growth in the Far East has been constrained by currency factors, the fall in the value of the Hong Kong dollar cost £7m - and the huge cost of buying into Telco.

The company is probably correct in arguing that the Hong Kong spectre of 1997 should not be seen as relevant in the context of its business as it consolidates its competitive edge in the region generally by pushing into Macao and mainland China.

With profits of £190m in prospect this year, ignore the negotiations on the future of the colony and the brokers who caution against the shares

because Cable and Wireless is a difficult and complex animal to understand. The shares are a buy.

## Redland

Redland, the building materials group, topped excellent interim full-year profits above most expectations at £95.9m, 45 per cent up on 1983-83 on turnover 16 per cent higher.

Growth was strong both at home and overseas. In the United States Redland World in for 12 months against three months - contributed more than £6m, or double the previous year's profits on 25 per cent volume growth. Federal funding for road building and being placed outside the boom town of San Antonio mean volume growth of at least 20 per cent is expected this year.

Australia recovered well in the second half, after a dip in the first, and is expected to be a star performer this year as housing starts steam ahead.

Operating profits in Britain rose 22 per cent, or 31 per cent after stripping out land profits, with good sales growth in all divisions topped by tiles at 20 per cent ahead. Volume this year should be much the same, as the roofing grant reductions start to bite and housing starts fall. However, cost savings from new investment - £8m on a new tile plant - should keep margins widening.

The miners' strike is as yet a cloud on the horizon of Cawoods fuel distribution, but could become serious if still going on by October. Taxable profits are expected to advance to £110m this year, putting the

company on a prospective p/e of 8.7 - still at a premium to Tarmac and RMC. With the debt-equity ratio down to 20 per cent from 24 per cent and cash flow strong, the premium is likely to be maintained.

## MK electric

MK Electric has a spicier Arabian tale to tell than Racal had on Wednesday. Racal was hurt by the Middle East slowdown in defence spending, but MK, Britain's dominant wiring specialist, reports surprising buoyancy in construction spending. According to the group, this may point to a switch in spending priorities, as Opec surpluses run down.

Middle East demand sounds firm enough to the year end, and the bounce here should alleviate any British profits drag from local authorities' reluctance to spend, and a short but bitter strike at MK. Replacement wiring demand in Britain's aged housing stock just goes on and on.

Market hopes of £320m this year (£17.6m) sound reasonable, and leave the shares, at 39.5p, selling on an undemanding large multiple of 8. This seems largely from investors' perception of MK as a cyclical housebuilding derivative. It ignores the persistent but successful push into the far better rated area of electronic high technology. Siemens apparently reckons its MK licensing deal was the smoothest ever.

Net cash is worth £10.6m, and MK sounds strangely confident about bagging that elusive quarry, the \$2m strategic US deal. A long-term buy.

## COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		LONDON METAL EXCHANGE	
Rubber, coffee, cocoa in 5 per tonmas	Dec	Useful prices	
Sugar and grain oil in 5 per ton	Jan	Official turnover prices	
RUSSIA	Feb		
Wheat	Mar		
Barley	Apr		
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Wheat	Dec		
Barley	Jan		
Oats	Feb		
Wheat	Mar		
Barley	Apr		
Oats	May		
Wheat	Jun		
Barley	Jul		
Oats	Aug		
Wheat	Sep		
Barley	Oct		
Oats	Nov		
Wheat	Dec		
Barley	Jan		
Oats	Feb		
Wheat	Mar		
Barley	Apr		
Oats	May		
Wheat	Jun		
Barley	Jul		
Oats	Aug		
Wheat	Sep		
Barley	Oct		
Oats	Nov		
Wheat	Dec		
Barley	Jan		
Oats	Feb		
Wheat	Mar		
Barley	Apr		
Oats	May		
Wheat	Jun		
Barley	Jul		



*Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.*

If you are in any doubt about this document you should consult your Stockbroker, Bank Manager, Solicitor, Accountant or other professional adviser.  
Duplicate copies of this document each having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.  
This document contains details given in connection with an issue of up to 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. ("the

Company"). The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated in this document are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement in this document whether of fact or opinion and all the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.  
It is the present intention of the Directors to apply to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary Shares of the Company in

the Unlisted Securities Market during the latter part of this year.  
Pending this a subsidiary of the Company will continue to match bargains in the Company's shares (see section headed "DEALINGS IN THE COMPANY'S SHARES").  
The Subscription List for the Ordinary Shares now being issued will open at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 27th June, 1984 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

# Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.

(Licensed Dealer in Securities and Member of NASDIM)

(Registered in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 with the Number 827927)

## ISSUE of up to 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 in the Company at £1.50p per share payable in full on acceptance

### BACKGROUND TO THE ISSUE

#### CAPITAL RAISING ABILITY

Hill Woolgar now has some 1,100 shareholders who enjoy priority rights to our new issues as and when practical or permissible. The Company enjoys an increasing workload. This workload, particularly brought about by the introduction of the Business Expansion Scheme, required a further development in our placing ability. This was initially met by the introduction of our Business Expansion Scheme Register, which currently lists some 1,300 potential investors who are not shareholders in Hill Woolgar. We now require to widen further our base of capital raising capability since some future issues will be of a larger size than hitherto. For example we must be in a position to arrange the underwriting of rights issues for client companies and we must also be in a position to arrange offers for sale which tend to be larger than £3 million.

We require more capital for our planned expansion for use in four important areas:—

#### (1) INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

We pursue a policy of investing in client companies at the time of the original issue. Many of these companies are in a development stage and therefore little dividend income may be expected initially. Capital gain on these investments tends to arise when dividend payments are commenced and/or the client companies are floated on the USM. Two examples of such investments are mentioned in this document: the bulk of our investment in Mercantile has appreciated by a minimum of 250% since our original investment and all our investment in Falcon Resources has appreciated by over 300%. Young companies, although obviously more risky investments, do have a greater inherent capital gain potential. By virtue of our current new issue workload, a number of new exciting investment possibilities are now under review and part of the proceeds of this issue will be used to maintain our investment programme. Pending such investments, the capital will be placed on interest-earning accounts.

### LETTER FROM J. WOOLGAR

#### Managing Director

We are confident that as our first wave of investments mature and corporation tax rates come closer into line with capital gains tax rates, we may begin a process of revolving our investments. We can also expect a significant increase in dividend income.

#### (2) OTC MARKET OPERATIONS

We did not originally envisage activity or income from this area. It is, however, now assuming a rapidly growing importance both in terms of service to investors and profitability to the Group. The USM did not do for young businesses all that it could have done but the advent of the Business Expansion Scheme gave a most important boost to this, then almost unknown, sector of City activities. OTC operations are of major significance in the United States and are clearly set to grow rapidly here, particularly when rules of conduct have been established by NASDIM. We have carefully controlled the development of this side of our business, paying particular attention to the recruitment of relevant staff, the control of credit, the monitoring of positions, and the necessity to create a sharp distinction between market making and the giving of investment management advice. As a result, we do not manage any client funds and we do not give personal investment advice.

We are now confident that further investment in this part of our operations is justified and accordingly, part of the proceeds of this issue will be so used, since significant expansion is planned.

#### (3) THE CITY CHANGE

It would seem inevitable that the possibly unwarranted pressure on The Stock Exchange for change will result in the cessation of single capacity. It would seem ironic that The Stock Exchange appears to be moving in the opposite direction to Lloyds. The existence of "jobbing" firms has, we

think, done more for investor protection than is generally realised. We support and will continue to support the activities of The Stock Exchange but if change is to come, exciting opportunities will arise. We could, for example, apply for membership of The Stock Exchange in a "market making" capacity. Whatever course we decide to adopt, further capital will be required and accordingly part of the proceeds of the issue will be placed on interest-earning accounts awaiting the final outcome of The Stock Exchange's deliberations on its future. We see no need to rush into purchases of interests in Stock Exchange member firms at the present time. When the rules are known, we know that we can recruit the relevant staff.

#### (4) ACQUISITIONS

Exciting opportunities now exist for the acquisition of controlling interests in companies operating in fields of related endeavour which could enhance the Group's operation. Whilst no such question is currently under discussion, we know that a liquid balance sheet will materially assist us in any such negotiations.

#### CONCLUSION

Hill Woolgar, with no existing borrowings, is raising further equity capital, the whole of which (less issue expenses) will be used for its expansion. Subject to unforeseen circumstances the dividend will be increased on the enlarged capital and the Directors are confident that a further increase in profitability will accrue.

From its inception three years ago, the Group has established a record of profit growth and will apply to The Stock Exchange for a USM quotation. We currently envisage that this will be effected by way of an introduction.

J. WOOLGAR  
Managing Director  
21st June, 1984

### INTRODUCTION

This issue gives investors an opportunity to participate in the fast but controlled growth of an issuing house which over the last three years has demonstrated its ability to provide not only traditional corporate financial services, but also some of the other services now required by the changing face of the City of London.

The Group commenced business in its present form in April 1981. Since that date it has acted as the issuing house or financial advisers in 21 public issues and marketing operations (including 5 on the USM and 3 under the Business Expansion Scheme) and has established its Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Market in which it makes a market in 7 stocks.

For the year ended 31st December, 1983 pre-tax profits amounted to £320,000 compared with £248,000 in the previous year and £93,000 in the six months inaugural period to 31st December, 1981.

The net proceeds of the issue are required solely for the expansion of the Group and to extend its capital base.

### SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised £	Issued or to be issued fully paid or credited as fully paid £
8,850,000	4,858,500*
	in 8,850,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each
150,000	101,630
	in 3,000,000 Convertible Deferred Shares of 5p each
9,000,000	4,960,130

\*assuming full subscription of this issue.

The rights attached to the respective classes of shares in the capital of the Company are set out below in the paragraph entitled "Articles of Association" under "Statutory and General Information". The Ordinary Shares to be issued will rank pari passu in all respects with the existing issued Ordinary Shares of the Company and in full for all dividends hereafter declared or paid except that they will not rank for the interim dividend of 1.4p per Ordinary Share declared on 21st June, 1984. The basis for allotment will be at the discretion of the Directors.

At the close of business on 31st May, 1984, the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") did not have outstanding, or created but unused, any loan capital (including term loans), mortgages, charges or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing (excluding inter-group liabilities), including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or any other material contingent liabilities.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

<b>President</b> Sir Peter Geoffrey Roberts, BART., M.A., LL.B. 7 Rembrandt Close, Graham Terrace, London SW1W 6SH	<b>Secretary and Registered Office</b> Audrey Germaine Caroline Clarke ACB Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8HR
<b>Directors</b> Laurence Dennis Gregory Hill, (Chairman) The Cedar, 116 Copse Hill, Wimbledon, London SW20 0NL John Woolgar, (Deputy Chairman and Managing) 105 Ramoth Road, Fulham, London W6 9SY Martin Kinney, FCA (Finance) Bou Vallon, 78 Church Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 5AB Francis Gerard Mulryan, FCA Tingo Maria, Castlegate, Prestbury, Cheshire SK10 4AZ Rene Dippé, Pachesham Manor, Pachesham Park, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 0DT John Frederic Miller, Les Puits, Rue de la Croix, St. Clement, Jersey, Channel Islands Edward John Wild, JP The Dingle, Cadnam, Menai Bridge, Anglesey LL59 5NL	<b>Manchester Office</b> 139/140 Royal Exchange, St. Ann's Square, Manchester M2 7RY  <b>Bankers</b> National Westminster Bank PLC 31 Cheapside, London EC2V 6AN Williams & Glyn's Bank PLC 67 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3DL Midland Bank PLC, 55 Victoria Street, Grimsby, South Humberside, DH31 1VX  <b>Auditors and Reporting Accountants</b> Thornhill Baker, Fairfax House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6DW  <b>Solicitors</b> Caudales, Dauntsey House, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8HN

### HISTORY

The Company was incorporated on 19th November, 1964 as a private company limited by shares under the name of Trishire Limited. Its name was changed to Trishire Securities Limited on 9th September, 1980 and on 1st May, 1981 it was re-registered as a public limited company pursuant to the Companies Act 1980 and changed its name to Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. It was shortly before this date that Mr. Laurence Hill and Mr. John Woolgar, the Chairman and Managing Director, became associated with the Company and the Company acquired its major trading subsidiaries.

Until May 1981 the Group's activities were minimal. However on 14th May, 1981 the Company issued a prospectus and successfully raised approximately £3m by a placing of its shares amongst institutions and private investors. Immediately thereafter the Group commenced its present business.

In April 1981 the Company acquired its head office in the City of London and in June 1981 it acquired its first branch office in Manchester.

The Company is a Licensed Dealer in Securities and a Member of the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers ("NASDIM"). Mr. John Wild, one of the Company's Directors, serves on a committee of that Association. NASDIM is an association of dealers in securities, recognised by the Secretary of State and, as such, is a self-regulatory body with its own rules. Three of the subsidiary companies are holders of Principal's Licences as Licensed Dealers in Securities and four employees hold Representatives Licences. A further five employees have applied for Representatives Licences.

### BUSINESS

The Group's business is centred around its corporate finance department and its Over-the-Counter Market. Specialising in the raising of equity finance from the public for small to medium sized businesses, the Group has to date progressed considerably further than was anticipated in 1981.

Initially the Group concentrated on placings in the USM. However, with the introduction of the Business Expansion Scheme the Group's OTC operation became of even greater importance. The aggregate dealings in OTC stocks by the Group from April 1983 to May 1984 amounted to 3,560 bargains involving over £12.5m of purchases and sales.

The Group has been directly responsible for raising some £16.5m for clients and indirectly connected (e.g. by underwriting) with the raising of substantial sums.

The Group's involvement with its clients does not cease after a successful issue. It is Group policy to seek Board representation and three or five year financial services agreements with client companies. This not only provides a useful source of recurrent income but ensures that clients' businesses are monitored for the protection of the client's shareholders.

Secretarial and registration services are also provided by the Group. The Directors consider that rapid and efficient delivery of clients' stocks is of the utmost importance and accordingly insist that client companies in whose shares an OTC market is to be made should appoint the Company as its Registrars.

### OPERATING PROFILE

The publicity given to the Group's activities has resulted in a steady stream of applications for assistance from companies contemplating raising equity capital. A small experienced team assess these propositions and the most promising are then considered at Board level.

Promising businesses are assisted in a number of ways. Money for some is raised on the USM, for others there are placings under the Business Expansion Scheme, for others placings assisted by an OTC Market in the client company shares and for others, smaller pre-placings of shares intended to lead to a USM, BES or OTC placing later. All the Group's BES placings to date have been backed up by an OTC Market in the relevant stock enabling participation by investors who either do not wish, or are unable, to take advantage of the relevant tax relief.

The Group takes investment positions in most of its client company shares but, in future, does not intend, in general, to commit more than 5 per cent. of its assets to any one security at cost.

The ultimate objective for most client companies (whether BES or OTC) is that they should graduate to the USM or to a full listing. The Board conducts the Company's activities in accordance with Stock Exchange procedures and urges its clients to do the same. There is now a growing number of clients in the Group's stable being groomed for the USM.

The OTC activity is conducted by a number of dealers most of whom have been members of The Stock Exchange. To assist the activity, the Group runs a dealing book and acts as principal. The size of any commitment is constantly monitored.

Placing of client company shares is normally achieved by the issue of a prospectus which has been carefully compiled with the assistance of experienced professional advisers. Great importance is attached to the status of the Reporting Accountants. Hitherto USM placings have been offered to the Company's shareholders (in proportion to their shareholdings in the Company) and BES or OTC placings have been offered to the Company's shareholders and others in accordance with the demand generated by a pre-placing circular. As offers grow in size more institutional involvement becomes essential but, where practicable, priority will be given to existing shareholders (including those holding the new shares comprised in this issue) provided that they hold at least 1,000 Ordinary Shares.

The Group has not been geared by overdrafts or loans except for short term overdrafts in respect of OTC operations. The Group has no associate companies nor any industrial subsidiaries. As the Group's capital base expands the Directors may relax these policies to a modest extent.

The Directors are currently considering the possibility of acquisitions (which may involve the issue of the Company's shares) of companies in the financial sector to further strengthen the Group. No significant acquisition will be made without the approval of shareholders in general meeting.

### MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

The business of the Group is carried on by a small specialist team headed by the Directors who have a wide range of business experience and extensive commercial, industrial and City connections.

Mr. Laurence Hill, Chairman, (55) has considerable commercial experience having formerly been Managing Director of the retail division of BAT. Chairman of BAT Stores Holdings (UK) Limited and Managing Director of Thomas Cook Limited. He is currently a Director of a number of public companies, many of which are clients of the Group.

Mr. John Woolgar, Deputy Chairman & Managing Director, (44) has overall responsibility for the operations of the Group. He was a member of The Stock Exchange from 1973 to 1980 and has been engaged for many years in stockbroking, portfolio management and has considerable experience of new issues. He has a wide general experience of corporate work and in particular of the needs of small companies. Mr. Woolgar has a service agreement with the Company (see Statutory and General Information below).

Mr. Martin Kinney, FCA, Finance Director, (44) has spent the majority of his working life in the City. He was formerly employed with the United Dominions Trust Group in a number of roles including directorships of various subsidiaries and the holding company for the United Dominions Trust Group's overseas interests, UDT International Limited. Mr. Kinney has wide experience of corporate finance work and is a director of a number of the Group's clients.

Mr. Francis Gerard Mulryan, FCA, (64) has over 20 years experience in management and financial control of listed public companies, including 8 years as Chairman of British Benol Carbonising Limited and 10 years as a Director of Morgan Edwards Limited. Mr. Mulryan has over 30 years experience of corporate finance work including the flotation of over 20 public companies. Mr. Mulryan is in charge of the Manchester office of the Group and is also a non-executive director of a number of public companies.

Mr. E. John Wild, JP, (50) has considerable experience in the North West of England in stockbroking and in dealing with property, corporate and banking work. He was a former assistant secretary of the Manchester Stock Exchange. Mr. Wild is an active member of a Committee of NASDIM.

Mr. Rene Dippé, (49) (Non-Executive) is the controlling shareholder of a private company, Starwood Investment Holdings Limited, based in Ipswich, which he has built up personally and which has extensive investments in property, house building, electronics, engineering and retailing. He has served on the boards of a number of listed companies.

Mr. John Frederic Miller, (48) (Non-Executive) has extensive property experience and was responsible for building the first hypermarket in the U.K. in 1971. He sold this to Fine Fare in 1973 and is resident in Jersey, he is also a Director of a number of overseas companies.

The Directors intend, in due course, to co-opt to the Board further non-executive directors of proven ability and experience.

In addition to the Directors there are a further 15 executives and administrative staff.

### PREMISES

The main business of the Group is carried on from premises at 5 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London under a lease for a term of 15 years expiring on 24th March, 1993 at an exclusive current rental of £28,500 per annum (subject to review on 25th March, 1988). Additional premises in the City are currently being sought to house the further staff necessitated by the growth of the Group.

The Manchester office carries on business from premises at 139/140 Royal Exchange Buildings, St. Ann's Square, Manchester under a lease for a term of 5 years expiring on 24th June, 1987 at an exclusive annual rental of £2,100.

### PROFITS AND PROSPECTS

The Directors intend to make a profits forecast when application is made for the Ordinary Shares of the Company to be dealt in on the Unlisted Securities Market later this year, but they do not intend to make a detailed profits forecast in this document since the majority of the Company's profits is, on past experience, earned in the second half of the year.

The increasing workload now being handled by the Group augurs well for a further improvement in profits as stated by the President in the 1983 Report and Accounts, disregarding any profits resulting from the use of the net proceeds of this issue.

Two client companies in which the Group has now material unrealised investment profit, Falcon Resources PLC and Mercantile PLC, are planning to come to the USM this year and there are two other USM placings planned. At least ten OTC and BES placings are also in the pipeline. This increased activity should lead not only to increased fee income, but also to a doubling of the number of stocks in which the Group makes an OTC Market.

The Directors are confident that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, the Group can look forward to a profitable and active future.

### DIVIDENDS

An interim dividend of 1.4p net per Ordinary Share (2p gross) was declared on 21st June, 1984 in respect of the current year payable on 10th July, 1984 to those Shareholders on the register on 21st June, 1984. The Directors forecast that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, a final dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1984 of not less than 2.1p net per Ordinary Share (3p gross) will be recommended on the increased share capital making total dividends of 3.5p net (5p gross) for the year (1983—2.5p net (4p gross)).

In future years the Directors intend to recommend payment of an interim dividend in September and a final dividend in May of each year.

### REASONS FOR AND APPLICATION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE ISSUE

Expanding businesses inevitably need further working capital and the business of the Group is no exception. The whole of the net proceeds of the issue will be used as working capital to assist the growth of the Group.

Funds are required to assist the expansion of the OTC Market operation. This market making involves the Group acting as jobbers and holding stocks as principals so that further capital is needed as the number of stocks "dealt in" increases.

The increasing level of activity in the Group's OTC operations can be illustrated by the near doubling of aggregate dealings for the five month period from January to May from £3.4 million in 1983 to £6.7 million in 1984.

Additional capital will also enable the Group to maintain its policy of investing in client companies and to invest in or acquire other attractive situations which become available from time to time.

### WORKING CAPITAL

The Directors consider that the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements and will conduct its further activities so that, having regard to the net proceeds of the issue, trading will be conducted within the limits of the working capital available.

### DEALINGS IN THE COMPANY'S SHARES

The Company's Ordinary Shares are marketable securities within the limitations of a matched bargain basis which are arranged by the dealing staff of the Company. Since the original placing in May 1981 at least one million Ordinary Shares have changed hands with a low price recorded at 90p and a high price of £1.60p.

*Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C. Hill Woolgar & Company P.L.C.*











## Cranfield's new post

# Success with a burst bubble

The effect is that ERC can consequently charge less to the companies it invests in: 2½ per cent instead of between 4 and 5 per cent.

ERC's very size is also militating in favour of the big and therefore established investment. "At £10m you have to have larger deals if the fund is not to become totally unmanageable", Mr Watton said. "One looks hard at start-ups, but the thrust of our money is going into established

However, Mr. Newton realized that he should find an under-exploited technology and put it to work for himself. So within six months he teamed up with an industrial research chemist named Jack Avery. They had met it about 1970 when Mr Avery was helping to instal and Mr. Newton was trying to promote a "scratch-



Using his micro-encapsulation technology, Mr Nettleton had small batches of scented drawer liners in the shops within six weeks. His turnover in that year mounted to £30,000, with a nominal £1,000 loss. A friendly young bank manager became as enthusiastic as Mr Nettleton, and insisted on advancing him £70,000 for proper manufacturing equipment, plus £10,000

discount effectively brought it down to normal. His turnover for 1982/3 was £204,000, with a profit of £45,000. Growth continued apace, and his 1983/4 turnover was £369,000. And he has already taken orders for the coming year for £680,000, plus £250,000 in firm orders placed now for the spring of 1985. His conservative profit forecast for this year is £120,000.

Part of the problem was different priorities, different expectations and different management and decision-making processes, he said. Professor Ashworth said he sometimes felt it was surprising

**By Wayne Lintott**

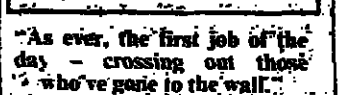
someone subscribing for 5,900 shares were to obtain the relevant tax relief, then the net cost per share for top rate taxpayers falls to 12p while bottom rate taxpayers would pay only a net 20p a share. Fortunately, Guidehouse is charging a modest £55,000 for its services and Mr. Ashworth

The premises are being bought from Trust House Forte for £450,000 while the conversion costs are estimated at £319,100, which will be paid partly by funds raised from

investors and also by a medium-term loan from Barclays Bank of £150,000. In case estimates are exceeded, Barclays has also offered overdraft facilities of a further £120,000. Westminster City Council has granted planning consent.

● **Contact:** Guidehouse, Vestry House, Greyfriars Passage, Newgate Street, London EC1A, TR4.

**MR FRIDAY** Ken Rynne



## BRIEFING

## BRIEFING

lead to live more venture-capital funds of \$20m each in major European cities. Ten big European companies are subscribing \$30m to the new fund.

**3 Cranfield Institute of Technology School of Management is to get its first professor in small business development. The chair is being sponsored by National Westminster, with £150,000 in support over five years. Taking up the appointment in October will be Paul Burns, who has established a**

small business specialty within the School of Industrial and Business Studies at Warwick University and who is now director of the University's new enterprise

October, covering raising finance, starting a business and choosing the right franchise. Each seminar costs £12 including Value Added Tax. The aim is to help those setting up in business with ten workers or less and an easy-to-understand format will be used. Seminars will be at the American Club, 35, D'Oliveville, London W1A.

● **Contact:** Small Business Network, 32 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 1HA; phone (01) 437 1455.

The original twin aims of the science park were first, to provide a place where high technology could develop in pleasant surroundings, and second to provide a place where firms setting up there could be assured of academic contact and input. Trinity College set up the development originally

The science park has in consequence attracted considerable publicity and this plus academic pressure to perform has meant the companies involved have felt a psychological imperative which boosts

[illegible]



**CRICKET: TODAY RAMADHIN SPINS THE 'RIGHT' UNS' ACROSS THE BAR COUNTER**

# From the toast of Lord's to the landlord of the White Lion

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## CRICKET: FOWLER AND PARTNER MAKE A RESOLUTE STAND THAT WARMS LORD'S

## England emerge in a broad new light

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England have scored 67 in their first innings in the first Test.

An admirably dogged innings of 67, Fowler and an encouraging partnership between the two batsmen, who shared the 67 runs, were the main feature of the first Test match, sponsored by Carlsberg, which began yesterday. For England's first wicket these two added 101 after Lloyd, with his last ball, had chosen to field. By the end of the first day, England were 67-1, with Fowler and Broad having lost 167 for two with Fowler still in possession.

Three-figure opening partnerships against this West Indian side are greatly coveted. The only other one in the last two Tests (for 34 runs) was between Gavvis and Cackwell at Ahmedabad last November. The average opening stand against West Indies in the 18 innings before yesterday, by India, Australia and England, was 10.

Holding's absence was, of course, a help to England. Even if Broad and Fowler did not play, Broad's batting being an unexpected bonus. He was fortunate to play this of all innings, on such a good pitch. The bounce was even and at the start of the day there was no extravagant lateral movement. But the way he swayed clear of the fast, steeply spinning ball was most impressive. He never took his eye off it and never ducked.

Fowler can always be relied upon to fight his corner, so that at tea, when he and Broad were still together, spirits were high. The last session, played in



One occasion when Broad had no choice but to take a fast ball from Marshall sitting down

most of the day, was a different story. In a superb spell of fast bowling, in which the ball cut this way and that at high speed, Marshall accounted for Broad and Gower and had Fowler and Lamb hanging on for dear life. With Garner in support, West Indies showed their claws for the first time, and England a resolution which warmed their supporters.

Small for Holding is the only change from the West Indian side who won the first Test so easily. England preferred Foster to Cowans. By the time the match started, we had had the given way to cloud. But the ground was already full. As Gower signalled to the England players that they were batting, he must have done so with mixed feelings. The batsmen, I imagine, would rather have been fielding, at any rate until Broad and Fowler began to show some form.

Lloyd gave the new ball to Small, as Garner's partner, which was surprising. He is, as yet, nothing like as dangerous a bowler as Marshall, or as fast. By the time Marshall bowled, after 10 overs, Broad's worst fears were behind him. In 11 balls, hereabouts, he hit five fours, three off Small and two off Garner. Four of them were through the leg side, all sweetly timed off balls well pitched-up. The square boundaries are no longer than one or two of the double greens at St Andrews.

At the first stoppage, after 55 minutes, England had scored 38 from 13 overs. Fowler and Broad were very different in style. Like a wagtail, Fowler darts and bobs about, restless and eager. Broad showed little outward emotion. He looked reassuringly solid. When the players came back for 10 minutes before lunch, Broad was caught at slip off a no-ball from Marshall. I hardly think the catch accounted for the stroke.

Watching England bat was a less anxious business in the afternoon. Fowler gained in confidence and Broad suffered no reaction from his morning success. At 69 Marshall went round the wicket, which represented a moral victory to the batsmen. He would have rather. By the time, soon afterwards, that Fowler hit his first four, a cover drive off Baptiste, Broad had already hit eight. Of England's more recent left-handers, other than those now playing, who is Broad most likely? Perhaps Subba Row and Puller. He has Brian Close's build, but not, on yesterday's evidence, his temperament.

Broad reached his 55 minutes after tea, having batted for two hours 20 minutes. In the next over the hundred came up. There was another delay of 25 minutes after tea, and at five o'clock, five minutes after the resumption, Broad was out. He looked in half a mind to play no stroke at a shortish leg-side ball

from Marshall, but in the end he fended at it and Dujon, diving to his right, took an acrobatic catch, one-handed. In Marshall's next over Gower, neither forward nor back, was leg before. Not to squander England's splendid start, after that, required on the part of Fowler and Lamb both courage and luck. With more than an hour's play lost, an hour could be added on, and 45 minutes had been when, for the last time, bad light intervened.

**Today's fixtures**  
SECOND TEST MATCH  
LORD'S: ENGLAND v WEST INDIES  
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.00)  
SURREY: Gloucestershire v Essex  
SUSSEX: Glamorgan v Middlesex  
SUSSEX: Hampshire v Somerset  
SUSSEX: Lancashire v Gloucestershire  
SUSSEX: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire  
SUSSEX: Nottinghamshire v Yorkshire  
SUSSEX: Somerset v Lancashire  
SUSSEX: Warwickshire v Kent

## Records fall and Baillieu lifts his Olympic gloom

By Jim Railton

There was a tail wind at the Royal Regatta yesterday, against a lazy stream announced before the start at 8 am and the records tumbled. In the Britannia, the Tideway Scullers broke the Barrier and Fawley record and actually argued down the course among themselves whether they should go for the course record which, by relaxing, they missed by two seconds.

Lou Barry, the Scullers coach,

said: "The record today does not matter: the main thing is for the boys to get through by winning and not expending too much energy."

Three Henley course records were broken by Vesta in the Thames, Neptune in the Britannia, and Nottinghamshire County in the Queen Mother Cup.

An Oxford Blue, Matheson, and a Cambridge Blue, Baillieu, met head on in the Diamond

Sculls. They have gold, silver and bronze medals in international competitions between them. Both approaching their 30s, they were in contention for Olympic places this year. Their motivation yesterday was on a different level. It is after all, the Henley Royal Regatta, not a distant lake in California. Matheson led bravely to the Barrier, but Baillieu, predictably, came through for an easy verdict.

## YESTERDAY'S HENLEY RESULTS

## Ladies' Plate

Cherry Hill 'A' in Trinity Hall, Cambridge 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
University College, Dublin in Christ College, Cambridge easily, 10 min. 45 sec.  
University of Warwick in University of Warwick, 10 min. 45 sec.  
University of Warwick in University of Warwick, 10 min. 45 sec.  
University of Warwick in University of Warwick, 10 min. 45 sec.  
University of Warwick in University of Warwick, 10 min. 45 sec.  
University of Warwick in University of Warwick, 10 min. 45 sec.  
University of Warwick in University of Warwick, 10 min. 45 sec.  
University of Warwick in University of Warwick, 10 min. 45 sec.  
University of Warwick in University of Warwick, 10 min. 45 sec.

## Thames Cup

City of Cambridge RC in Worcester RC, 11, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Harvard University in Reading University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Harvard University in Reading University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Harvard University in Reading University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Harvard University in Reading University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Harvard University in Reading University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Harvard University in Reading University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Harvard University in Reading University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Harvard University in Reading University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Harvard University in Reading University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.

## Silver Goblets

N H Gaskin and W L Bickham in M J Stuart and M G Gaskin 214, 5 min. 30 sec.  
N H Gaskin and W L Bickham in M J Stuart and M G Gaskin 214, 5 min. 30 sec.  
N H Gaskin and W L Bickham in M J Stuart and M G Gaskin 214, 5 min. 30 sec.  
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N H Gaskin and W L Bickham in M J Stuart and M G Gaskin 214, 5 min. 30 sec.  
N H Gaskin and W L Bickham in M J Stuart and M G Gaskin 214, 5 min. 30 sec.

## Double Sculls

H P Heston and G H Heston in G H Heston and G H Heston 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
H P Heston and G H Heston in G H Heston and G H Heston 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
H P Heston and G H Heston in G H Heston and G H Heston 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
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H P Heston and G H Heston in G H Heston and G H Heston 14, 5 min. 30 sec.

## Wyfold Cup

Molesey BC in Quilich BC, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Molesey BC in Quilich BC, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Molesey BC in Quilich BC, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
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Molesey BC in Quilich BC, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.

## Diamond Sculls

F Marlen, Igor-Oberbach, West Germany, 10, 5 min. 30 sec.  
F Marlen, Igor-Oberbach, West Germany, 10, 5 min. 30 sec.  
F Marlen, Igor-Oberbach, West Germany, 10, 5 min. 30 sec.  
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F Marlen, Igor-Oberbach, West Germany, 10, 5 min. 30 sec.  
F Marlen, Igor-Oberbach, West Germany, 10, 5 min. 30 sec.

## Princess Elizabeth Cup

The King's School, Chester in Shipley School, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
The King's School, Chester in Shipley School, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
The King's School, Chester in Shipley School, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
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The King's School, Chester in Shipley School, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
The King's School, Chester in Shipley School, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.

## Visitors' Cup

Yale University in Rutgers University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Yale University in Rutgers University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Yale University in Rutgers University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Yale University in Rutgers University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
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Yale University in Rutgers University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.  
Yale University in Rutgers University, 14, 5 min. 30 sec.

## Queen Mother's Challenge Cup

London & Thames RC in London RC 214, 5 min. 30 sec.  
London & Thames RC in London RC 214, 5 min. 30 sec.  
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## BOOK REVIEWS

**A century of leading ladies come alive**  
The annual migration of tennis professionals to the state courts of Maryland for the grass courts of England has coincided, as it always does, with a flurry of activity in these publishing houses who take careful aim at the game's moving target. This year's consequences have been slightly more effective than usual in embellishing the already admirable literature of what is very much a writer's sport.

## GOLF

**Brown putts his way to a record 63**  
Ken Brown has been conspicuous by his absence from the leaderboard in Europe this season, but he put that well and truly behind him in the first round of the Glasgow Open at Hags Castle yesterday.

By equalling the course record, established by John O'Leary last year, Brown put four strokes between himself and Gordon Brown junior and Philip Walton, who share second place.

It was the result that he required after a start to the season which has been less than fruitful. Brown has suffered, mostly in silence, this year in the United States, where he has spent 11 weeks but played in only five tournaments. Turning into Channel 7 with a TV dinner in a motel room has become an accepted routine.

For all his efforts, Brown has earned the princely sum of £2,000 in America, compared to the £250,000 that Tom Watson has banked, and his winnings in Europe this season amount to £4,536.

Even so, he considers his frustrating first half to the year to be worth every penny. For the Ryder Cup player is convinced that he will realize his full potential only by regularly competing on the US tour.

Last week's Monte Carlo Open provided him with further evidence because he returned home dispirited by spending three days on a mountainous course, where he took his first round of 73 and then four himself "battered out" in the fog-curtained tournament.

So after next month's Open at St Andrews, Brown is more than likely to head straight back to America, where as a Tour School pupil he has been told to believe that he will receive greater opportunities to play because many of the leading players take more time off.

## Crowe stands firm

By Richard Streeton

T.AUNTON: Leicestershire, with five second innings wickets in hand, lost by 257 runs.

Marlin Crowe, the only Somerset batsman able to find the necessary resolution against hostile fast bowling by Roberts and East yesterday, Leicestershire, batting more positively than on Wednesday, tightened their hold on the match by the close.

Roberts finished with seven for 74, which was his best figures since he answered Leicestershire's SOS and began his comeback earlier this month. In the right mood, and there was no doubt about that yesterday, Roberts retains the ability to make the ball rear awkwardly and he has lost little of his speed. The facial expression, too, is as deadpan as ever as he ambles back to long leg after each over.

Agnew generated almost as much tension at the other end, certainly in the morning when Somerset, resuming at 54 without loss, were reduced to 97 for five. Agnew had Robcock caught behind from a lifting ball and Joyce held at short leg. In between these wickets, Roberts dismissed Wyatt, Poplewell and Rose in 14 balls.

From this point Crowe, who was nine when the first wicket fell, became as assertive as he was allowed to be, in between taking some painful knocks on the left shoulder. Crowe collected most of his runs with drives through the covers and past mid-on. Crowe has never been a regular batsman, but he has been a useful last-wicket stand with Davis.

Some fine strokes by Whitaker and Boon followed when Leicestershire batted, before they fell to off spin in successive overs.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 254, G H Draycott 4 for 48.

Second Innings 67  
J J Whitaker 1 for 20  
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## Essex show depth of bowling

By Marcus Williams

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire, with five second innings wickets in hand, lost by 257 runs.

Bowlers flourished yesterday at Dean Park, where 15 wickets fell and only one batsman made a substantial contribution. Hampshire, having taken a first innings lead, were reduced to 157 for five at one time, second time around for 51 before Mair and the captain, Pocock, arrested the slide.

Not for the first time this season, Sussex's batting was rescued by the lively Reeve, who has the distinction, unique among county cricketers of having been chosen Hampshire's player of the year (he was born in 1911). His eight wickets, partnership of 80 with Gould, boosted by five when a by hit a fielder's helmet left on the ground, averted the threat of the follow-on after upper order had folded.

Reeve came on for a well-made 65 and, with a maiden century last week, looks ready to go in higher up. It was Hampshire's quickeners, finding movement off the seam from a strong coloured pitch, as Sussex's did later on, who did the early damage. Spin, whose introduction was delayed by this success until the forty-eight over, ultimately accounted for the fall of Cook, the Northerners captain.

He was given another chance in mid-afternoon, and took three wickets in 11 balls to finish with three for 35. Northamptonshire missed out on maximum batting points, but finished their first innings only 67 behind their Warwick's first innings score of 400.

Worcestershire's 20-year-old left arm spinner, left Kent facing a demanding target of 256 to avoid an innings defeat at New Road. He took four for 21 in the first over, but was dismissed for 180 but made 16 without loss at the second attempt.

## Lively Reeve ready

By Peter Hall

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lost by 257 runs.

Yorkshire were still 130 behind when the match was called off. Having been adjudged lost, when Baintown, having hit ten fours, was deprived of a richly-deserved century as Hadfield held an outstanding catch, diving like a goalkeeper to second slip. Nottingham's lead still looked likely to be a useful one.

Cooper was sliced for six over extra cover and straight-driven for four in the 99th over. Fourteen were still needed off the 100th over, and Dennis ensured that they came, swinging Hemmings for one six into the mid-wicket car park and hitting the next ball out of the ground over wide long-on. Finally, as the fieldsmen began to tear their hair out, Saxby ended it by yorking.

The follow-on looked inevitable and a two-day finish a distinct possibility. Instead it proved the beginning of a startling turn-around as Baintown once again used a direct situation to demonstrate batting qualities.

His typically aggressive 91 in the 22nd minutes guided them safely past the follow-on. To most Nottinghamshire's frustration complete, Dennis then took over, compiling a violent maiden 50 off 38 balls to take his team to within just 49 runs of the Nottinghamshire total.

Although it had not been evident at the time, the remarkable recovery was already underway before Baintown failed to avoid a brutal ball which exploded at him off a length to take the shoulder and dolly to gully.

TEXAS, always thinking big, weighs in at 516 with the 971-page *International Who's Who in Tennis*, which was conceived by Owen Williams, executive director of World Championship Tennis, and edited by Jane Cooke. This hefty literary baby is available from WCT.

It is a book of 516 pages, published by David and Charles at £2.95, had only 64 pages. One of a series of "sports-viewers' guides", it is a book of 516 pages, published by David and Charles at £2.95, had only 64 pages.

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## Derbyshire v Essex

AT CHESTERFIELD

Derbyshire: First Innings 177, G A Gooch 2 for 48.

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## Lancashire v Gloucestershire

AT OLD TRAFFORD

Lancashire: First Innings 177, G A Gooch 2 for 48.

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Lancashire: First Innings 177, G A Gooch 2 for 48.

## Worcestershire v Kent

AT WORCESTER

Worcestershire: First Innings 177, G A Gooch 2 for 48.

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## Startling recovery

By Peter Hall

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lost by 257 runs.

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YMPIC GAMES  
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# Tocave Botta can put an end to Stoute's drought

By Mandarini

Tocave Botta can start to realise his immense potential and put an end to Michael Stoute's bid to win the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster this afternoon. The 13-year-old gelding, who landed a treble on June 16, the Newmarket trainer's 14 runners have produced only three thirds at minor meetings and none of his eight Royal Ascot runners reached the frame.

Despite this 13-day drought, Stoute is still second in the trainers' table behind Henry Cecil and Tocave Botta is taken to put him back on the right road. The handsome son of Northern Dancer, four years too good for him on all his three runs last year, shows promise on each occasion, notably when dividing Double Schwartz and Pagan off Troy in the Convivial Stakes at York.

On his seasonal reappearance at Ascot, Tocave Botta led two out in the White Rose Stakes over 10 furlongs but failed to finish behind the useful pair, Kilmarnock and Bye Bye Birdie. He again failed to stay when having only two behind him in the Dante Stakes, so Stoute wisely brought him back to a mile at York last time. He failed by half a length to cope with the highly-rated Advance but had some talented performers behind him and gave the impression that a mile was his trip.

Tocave Botta had Hot Rodder behind him at Ascot and again on his latest run. Green Ruby and Have a Ball were previous winners in the field, are likely to prove bigger dangers but both are penalised for their successes and cannot be expected to cope with any nap on these disadvantageous terms.

The Grintheorse Stakes clash of Pavevise and Star Video, who between them have won 13 races in



Petroski (right) makes an impressive winning debut in Salisbury's Champagne Stakes

# Darshaan joins defectors

By Michael Seely

Darshaan, Secret and Sadler's Wells were all withdrawn at the final declaration stage for tomorrow's Irish Sweepstakes at the Curragh. Secret, the winner of the Epsom Derby, has been sold by his owner, Luigi Miglietti and will now be asked to tackle Tackle Charter in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot at the end of next month. The Aga Khan's stud manager, announced that Darshaan, the unbeaten hero of five races including the Prix de Jockey Club (French Derby) would also be kept in reserve for our most important all-aged race.

"Alain de Royer-Dupre, Darshaan's trainer, came over to Ireland on Wednesday and we talked the course," Mr. Drifon said. "We had a long discussion last night and decided to wait for the King George VI Stakes, but that is not the main reason for our decision. We want the colt fresh for Ascot and did not wish to subject him to two journeys inside a month."

Probably El Gran Señor has hardened to 6-4 on with Sean Graham, the Dublin bookmaker, as only eight horses have been declared. Rainbow Quest, Long Pond and Tally Ho were the runners trained in this country. Lester Piggott will not be available to ride Dahir, Maurice Zilber's challenger, as the maestro is required to partner four horses for Henry Cecil at Newmarket.

Looking tanned and fit after a short holiday in Marbella, Pat Eddery was in confident mood at Salisbury yesterday. "I'm looking forward to riding El Gran Señor," he said. "The colt would have had his first race in the Cheban Stakes at Ascot. The Royal trainer said, 'but I look him out on the day because of the firm ground'. Petroski is the first winner since Niniski,

# Britain are the real losers for staying away from a treat

From Clive White, Paris

blow to everyone, not least the championship.

The event had its other individuals, though it did seem that France held a monopoly, with such players as Platini, Tigana, Bossis and the rest. It lacked for anything it was the reputation of its teams rather than their substance. People bemoaned the absence of Italy, the Soviet Union, the Netherlands and England, though it should be noted that all the finalists who eliminated these countries justified their presence here.

England would have given the championship some of the strong Anglo-Saxon qualities only seen from the Danes. West Germany lacked confidence in what individual ability they had, the self-doubts returning in the neurotic degree against Spain. France, however, the new overlord of German football, has many worried brows in south England, given the characteristic safety of their defence, surely could have squeezed enough juice out of their often unfruitful forwards to have qualified from this group.

Spain, who did so, were a curious lot. They began the championship on a lower key than anyone but became more in tune with each succeeding match until the final, when the absence of three of their best

## LINGFIELD PARK

GOING: good to firm  
Draw: up to 1m high numbers best  
TOTE: double 3.0, 4.0; treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

2.0 DIRECTORS BITTER SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £1,721; 6f) (8 runners)

5-0 UNDERPINE (R. Pavevise) R Home 8-11  
LADY WILDE (D. O'Brien) R Home 8-8  
LADY WILDE (D. O'Brien) R Home 8-8  
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LADY WILDE (D. O'Brien) R Home 8-8

## DONCASTER

GOING: firm  
Draw advantage: 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 53, 56, 59, 62, 65, 68, 71, 74, 77, 80, 83, 86, 89, 92, 95, 98, 101, 104, 107, 110, 113, 116, 119, 122, 125, 128, 131, 134, 137, 140, 143, 146, 149, 152, 155, 158, 161, 164, 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182, 185, 188, 191, 194, 197, 200, 203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218, 221, 224, 227, 230, 233, 236, 239, 242, 245, 248, 251, 254, 257, 260, 263, 266, 269, 272, 275, 278, 281, 284, 287, 290, 293, 296, 299, 302, 305, 308, 311, 314, 317, 320, 323, 326, 329, 332, 335, 338, 341, 344, 347, 350, 353, 356, 359, 362, 365, 368, 371, 374, 377, 380, 383, 386, 389, 392, 395, 398, 401, 404, 407, 410, 413, 416, 419, 422, 425, 428, 431, 434, 437, 440, 443, 446, 449, 452, 455, 458, 461, 464, 467, 470, 473, 476, 479, 482, 485, 488, 491, 494, 497, 500, 503, 506, 509, 512, 515, 518, 521, 524, 527, 530, 533, 536, 539, 542, 545, 548, 551, 554, 557, 560, 563, 566, 569, 572, 575, 578, 581, 584, 587, 590, 593, 596, 599, 602, 605, 608, 611, 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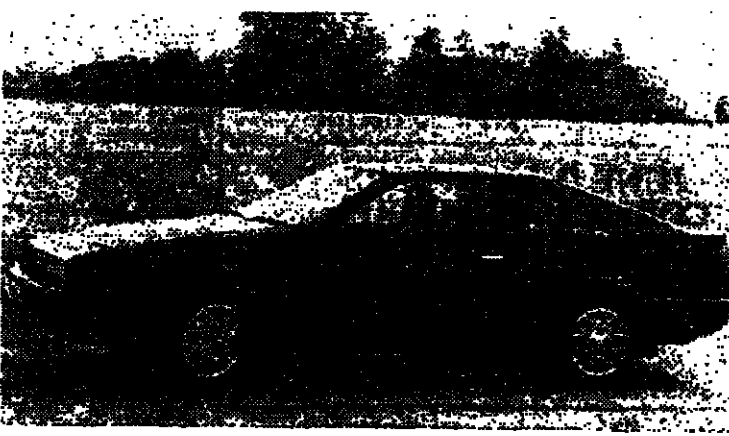




# Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

## Nissan's Silvia will make many friends



Nissan Silvia 1.8 Turbo: At home in city traffic

The new Nissan Silvia 1.8 Turbo will make a lot of friends. It has the performance of much bigger so-called "muscle cars" without being as cumbersome to handle. At 14.5 ft long, it is equally at home in the nip and tuck of city traffic or making fast motorway journeys.

It is also one of the best looking coupes, using pop-up headlights to achieve a wedge nose so sought after by today's design-conscious designers, but keeping other aerodynamic aids to a minimum. The front air dam and rear air foil are small enough to blend into the Silvia's sleek lines.

Some of today's boy racers will not be happy about that - or about the absence of "go faster" stripes. Judged by the ground-scrapping air dams and coffee tray aero foils of some competitors the 130 mph Silvia is positively bare. I like it that way.

The engine is the 1.8 overhead camshaft unit already seen in the Nissan Stanza but transformed by the addition of fuel injection and a turbo charger. There is, perhaps, a shade more turbo lag than I have encountered on some of the latest offerings using this popular short cut to increased performance. But it is more than offset by the engine's overall smooth efficiency.

### Vital statistics:

Model: Nissan Silvia Turbo ZX.  
Price: £8,994.  
Engine: 1,800cc fuel-injected, turbo-charged.  
Performance: Max speed, 130 mph; 0-60 mph, 8.5 sec.  
Official consumption: Urban, 26.2 mpg; 56 mph, 44.8 mpg; and 75 mph, 35.8 mpg.  
Length: 14.5 ft.  
Insurance: Group 7.

### Lost for words

Some weeks ago, I asked readers for original thoughts on how to signal "sorry" to another driver for a lapse in concentration which had inconvenienced him or her. You may have noticed that readers of *The Times* are never slow to put pen to paper, so I sat back and waited for an avalanche of brilliant ideas.

The letters poured in all right; but alas there were very few original ideas. All the hoary stalemates were... beating the breast with a closed fist in the classic *ma culpa* pose had the most support, closely followed by the hand across the forehead shielding the eyes in a downcast position.

Some writers still persist with the two fingers aimed at the temples like a pistol by that could be taken to mean the other driver should shoot himself.

It is reasonably economic. I did not cover enough miles to provide a firm average consumption figure but I shall be surprised if most users do not manage 28 mpg.

My only reservation is its straight line handling at speed. There is a slight vagueness which calls for extra concentration. It does not steer itself like a Porsche or a BMW but will wander off line.

My car was fitted with optional power steering costing £356 but it was so efficient I hardly noticed it and is unlikely to be the culprit. I hate to admit it, but maybe that front air dam is too small after all.

The wide door gave me access to the rear easier than in many two-door coupes, but the back seat space is very cramped for two adults.

### New Mitsubishi

Mitsubishi Colt has just launched a new range of five small hatchbacks to replace the existing Mirage range. As usual these days, it has seized the occasion to raise prices to bring them more into line with what it judges the market will bear.

It clearly thought the cheapest model in the range, the 1200 GL, was too cheap at £4,100, because its replacement costs nearly £650 more. On the other hand, two models whose engine sizes have increased from 1,400 cc to 1,600 cc remain within a few pounds of their old prices. They are the 1,500 three-door GLX at £5,399 and the 1,500 five-door GLX at £5,799. But not so the 1,600 Turbo replacement for the smaller 1,400 turbo. It costs £7,749, an increase of £924.

The new hatchback body is a few inches longer, and noticeably sleeker than its rather bulbous looking predecessor. Nearly 30% of the body weight is high tensile steel, making worthwhile weight savings possible without sacrificing strength.

The combination of the lightweight body and turbo charging is claimed to give the new 1,600 turbo one of the best power to weight ratios of any mass-produced car and a top speed of 120 mph.

An addition to the range is the 1,800 GL diesel, which uses the same engine as the recently introduced Lancer diesel and is claimed to have extremely good torque. But it appears to be expensive at £5,999 compared with the 1.8 Peugeot 205 diesel at only £4,895. The French car is also today's outstanding diesel performer.

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1000



# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

- 6.00 Cerebus AM.**  
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. News from Debbie Rice at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television clips at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; gardening hints between 7.30 and 7.45; pop music news between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.20; food and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.
- 9.00 Summer Harty.** Russell Harty begins a six week jaunt around Britain's resorts beginning in Norfolk where he attempts to outwit Flonking and joins in a sedan race (r).
- 9.30 Cerebus.** 10.30 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey.
- 10.55 Cricket: Second Test.** Coverage of the second day's play at Lord's in the match between England and the West Indies.
- 1.05 News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Goodall. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 1.22 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines.
- 1.25 Heads and Tails.** A See-Saw programme for the very young, with Derek Griffiths (r).
- 1.40 Cricket: Second Test** and Wimbledon 84. Peter West introduces the action from Lord's and Harry Carpenter is the host at the All England Club. 4.18 Regional News (not London).
- 4.20 Play School.** presented by Brian Cant. 4.45 Weekly Newsround Extra with John Craven and Paul McDowell. This week there is an investigation into whether or not pop fan clubs offer good value for money. 5.05 Children of Fire Mountain. Episode five of the 13-part series set in New Zealand at the turn of the century. 5.35 Bananas (r).
- 5.40 Stubby Martins** with news from Jan Leeming at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 5.55 and news headlines at 6.38.
- 6.40 Cartoons:** Tom and Jerry in Lonesome Mouse and Jerry and Jumbo.
- 6.55 Mike Reid's Replay Selection.** Pop videos first seen on Saturday SuperStars. Artists featured include Queen, Billy Joel, Howard Jones and Tracey Ullman.
- 7.40 Fanta.** A blind teacher returns to School of Arts to direct a play but when his romantic overtures to Lydia are not returned he resigns. Starring blind actor, Tom Sullivan.
- 8.30 Odd One Out.** Quiz game show presented by Paul Daniels.
- 9.00 News** with Sue Lawley.
- 9.25 Starsky and Hutch.** Starsky has a woman trouble this evening as he takes a girl from an artist and the police. The girl is unappreciative of Starsky's help and makes life very awkward for the free and easy policeman (r).
- 10.15 Wimbledon 84.** Desmond Lynn introduces highlights from the match of the day.
- 11.15 The Climber.** Part two of the comedy series by Alex Shorr starring Robin Newell who tonight has the task of returning a borrowed car with a large dent in its side and its owner (r).
- 11.45 News** headlines and weather.
- 11.50 Film: The Crack Factory** (1979). Starring Natalie Wood and Juliet Mills. Drama with a comic edge about a woman housewife's battle with the vodka bottle. Directed by Burt Brinckerhoff. Ends at 1.25.

## TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain.** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; best food buys at 6.40 and 8.45; angling news at 6.45; motoring at 6.50 and 8.14; weekend traffic advice at 6.55, 7.55 and 8.55; Lady, guest of the day, at 7.40 and 8.15; holiday advice about guarding the face against the sun at 8.25; feeling good for summer at 8.53 and 9.07.

## ITV LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news headlines.** 9.30 For Schools: A documentary about the edge of the sea. 9.50 A ruined abbey and a modern monastery. 10.05 Training to be a nurse in a busy hospital. 10.25 Assorted endings. 10.45 Chemistry: a study of Esterification. 11.05 A day in the life of a television news reporter. 11.22 Excerpts from the film *The Red Balloon*. 11.40 The universal cause by the arrival of a new-born baby.
- 11.55 Wattoo-Wattoo.** Cartoon series. 12.10 Chiffon and the Wheelies (r). 12.10 Rainbow including guest Sandra Young reading the story of *The Little Blue Dragon* (Grace titles: page 170). 12.30 The English Garden. Sir John Gielgud with the story of the garden created between 1940 and 1914 (r).
- 1.00 News** with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 About Britain. A look at the home of a small collection of artists, writers and musicians in Ansonmarrig, the County Monaghan home of the late Tyrone Guthrie. 2.00 Look-Who's Talking. Derek Bayle in conversation with David Taylor, a full-time zoo vet.
- 2.30 Return of the Saint.** Part two of Colleen Clough (r). 3.30 Some and Daughters.
- 4.00 Rainbow.** A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.20 Dangers of the Sea. The Fantastic Adventures of Mr. Roal.
- 4.50 FreeTime.** Mick Robertson and Kim Goody discover that the gold medal won by pentathlete at the 1980 Olympics was not gold at all. 5.15 The Young Doctors. News. 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show.
- 7.00 Winner Takes All.** Quiz show, hosted by Jimmy Tarbuck (Grace titles page 470).
- 7.30 Simon and Simon.** The private investigator brothers are hired to drive a classic Cadillac to San Francisco.
- 8.30 Pull the Other One.** Comedy series starring Michael Elphick. This week, Grandma decides that she has to play dead in order to get her boyfriend back (Grace titles page 170).
- 9.00 Shine On Harvey Moon.** Comedy drama about an ex-serviceman struggling to make a name for himself in post-Second World War London (Grace titles page 470).
- 10.00 News** with Sue Lawley.
- 10.30 The London Programme** presented by John Taylor. An examination of the arguments over the adoption of black children by white families. A number of London boroughs are now operating a ban on what is described as transracial adoption, a stance that is looked upon as racist in reverse by other boroughs.
- 11.00 Benson.** The Governor's gentleman finds a spot of trouble when a 2-year-old girl has a crush on the Governor's press agent.
- 11.30 South of Watford.** Ben Elton with an examination of London's music scene.
- 12.00 1 Sp.** Robinson and Scott are asked to deliver a million dollars of cash to the Treasury. Starring Robin Culp and Bill Cosby (r) followed by Night Thoughts.



Dora Russell and Bel Mooney: (BBC 2, 9.25 pm)

**DORA RUSSELL** (BBC 2, 9.25pm) initiates Louise Panton's series *Women of Our Century*. The mission, it seems, is to give a bolder outline to the lightly sketched miniatures of half a dozen remarkable women in a world dominated by men. And no man with an ounce of common sense will object to these sketches. The restoration provided they are as lively and sexually bipartisan as tonight's film about Bertrand Russell's second wife. Now well into her eighties, Dora Russell still has the fire of a young woman in her voice and, even more impressively, in her philosophy. She makes no attempt to steal her dead husband's thunder, but she puts up a fight to achieve social justice, world peace, liberal values

## CHOICE

in education, and women's rights. And sexual liberation. Those women who "did not know what they had in their bodies between their thighs and their knees" owe much to the unworldly enthusiasts like Dora Russell.

● Nobody, listening to his Radio 3 documentary last Friday night about Sidney Bechet, could have failed to get the message that Russell Davies is not only a jazz enthusiast but a writer who can communicate his enthusiasm for jazz and his understanding of it to those of us who perhaps care for it less than he does, and do not possess even the basic vocabulary intelligently to discuss it. Tonight's feature, *JOHN COLTRANE: SOMETHING GOOD TO STOP ON* (Radio 3, 7.00pm) is again presented by Mr Davies and

produced by David Perry whose editing of the music and spoken word extracts sometimes results in rhythms that make us think of contemporary music-making. Coltrane was a tenor and soprano sax player of exceptional virtuosity. He was both revered and revered, sometimes by the same critic. Thus, in one breath, the poet Philip Larkin was able to say about Coltrane's playing that it was "like a club bore who has been metamorphosed by a fellow member of magical powers into a pair of bagpipes" while, in another breath, he could laud Coltrane as "a generator of musical beauty and excitement". His later life took a deeply religious turn. Mr Davies finds this devotional aspect of Coltrane's musicianship more stirring than the playing, and the examples he gives tonight confirm this.

Peter Daville

## BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University: Maths Methods.** Applying Matrices. 6.30 Housing in Birmingham. 1.55 A Change for System X. 7.20 General Relativity: An Isolated Field. 7.45 Chemical Processes. Ends at 8.10.
- 6.06 Daytime on Two.** Young children from Yorkshire and Yorkshire design and build an art project from some unlikely materials. 11.22 A day in the life of a young working girl who lives with her family in a poor part of a Brazilian city (subtitled). 11.42 Cerebus.
- 12.30 The role of the petrological microscope** in earth sciences. 12.35 The Wave-Particle Paradox. 1.45 Cerebus. 2.01 An examination of the nuclear arms race, with comments from young people.
- 2.30 Wimbledon 84** and Cricket: Second Test. Harry Carpenter is the presenter at Wimbledon where the commentators are Dan Maskall, John Barrett, Gerald Williams, Barry Davies, Mark Cowie, Bill Thompson, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade. Peter West is at Lord's with Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Ted Dexter and Jack Banister.
- 7.40 News** summary with subtitles. 7.45 America. Part ten of Alistair Cooke's 13-part personal history of the United States examines the mass immigration of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (r).
- 8.35 Gardeners' World** from Margaret Fuller's garden in Hampshire. With Geoff Hamilton and Clay Jones.
- 9.00 Rhoda.** The second episode of the very witty American comedy series starring Valerie Harper in the title role - a single girl in New York. Desperate for a job and her own apartment, Rhoda is forced to stay temporarily in her parents' apartment and inevitably is clocked over by her mother-in-law (superbly played by Nancy Walker) who refuses to accept that her daughter is now an adult (r).
- 9.25 Women of Our Century.** A new series about remarkable women, all born around the turn of the century. Series of five. Tonight, an interview with Dora Russell, the second wife of the late Bertrand Russell. She talks to Bel Mooney about her life which she describes as a quest for love and life (see Choice).
- 10.05 My Music.** From the Westminster Theatre, Frank Muir and John Arne challenge Denis Northern and Ian Wallace in a test of musical knowledge. Neighbours. The latest national and international news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.
- 11.15 Cricket: Second Test.** Highlights of the second day's play at Lord's in the match between England and the West Indies. Introduced by Richie Benaud. Ends at 11.50.
- 1.00 Closedown.**

## CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 WCRP in Cincinnati.** Comedy set in an alling local radio station where, this week, the radio consultant is hired to fire the dead wood.
- 5.30 The Addams Family** are mistaken for alien visitors from outer space by investigators from the Periferous Space Objects Headquarters. And who can blame the investigators for their mistake when they spy the rump family in a midnight party and snail hunt?
- 6.00 Ladybirds - Bonnie Tyler.** A documentary portrait of the young West-born singer whose success in the early part of her career was followed by a quiet period. After a couple of years she came under the wing of Jim Steinman, producer of Meatloaf, who changed her style of singing with complex success (r).
- 6.45 What the Papers Say.** Peter H. Jones of the Times casts a critical eye over the past week's press.
- 7.30 Right To Reply** presented by Gus MacDonell. The last programme of the present series and Basil Davidson's view of modern Africa, as shown in his series, Africa, is a double-edged sword. The series returns in September.
- 8.00 The Midsummer Night's Tube.** Five hours of post-war (and one horse race) presented by Jock Holland and Leslie Ash. The line-up is: (Timing approximate) 8.10 Paul Young; 8.20 The Police performing at 8.30; 8.35 Howard Jones; 8.45 Horse Racing; 8.55 Bryan Ferry's performance at 9.00; 9.05 George and Culture Club in Japan. Exclusive film report; 9.30 Frankie Goes to Hollywood; 9.55 Bryan Ferry's performance at 10.00; 10.05 George and Culture Club in Japan. Exclusive film report; 10.30 Frankie Goes to Hollywood; 10.55 Bryan Ferry's performance at 11.00; 11.05 George and Culture Club in Japan. Exclusive film report; 11.30 Frankie Goes to Hollywood; 11.55 Bryan Ferry's performance at 12.00; 12.05 George and Culture Club in Japan. Exclusive film report; 12.30 Frankie Goes to Hollywood; 12.55 Bryan Ferry's performance at 1.00; 1.05 George and Culture Club in Japan. 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